THE WEATHER — PARIS: Tuesday, foggy early, fair later. Temp. 11-23 (52-73). LONDON: Tuesday, cloudy. Temp. 12-20 (54-68). CHANNEL: Slight. ROME: Tuesday, fair. Temp. 18-29 (64-84). FRANKFURT: Tuesday, fair. Temp. 8-20 (46-68). NEW YORK: Tuesday, partly cloudy. Temp. 20-25 (68-95).

ADDITIONAL WEATHER DATA — PAGE 10

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Algeria	4.00 Dm.	India	Rs. 10	Nigeria	70 K.
Austria	15 S.	Iran	125 Rials	Norway	4.00 NKr.
Bahrain	0.550 Dm.	Israel	I.650.00	Oman	0.600 Rials
Belgium	26 B Fr.	Italy	600 Lire	Portugal	30 Esc.
Canada	C.$ 1.10	Jordan	325 Fils	Qatar	5.50 Rials
Cyprus	350 Mils	Kenya	Shs. 13.00	Saudi Arabia	5.00 Rials
Denmark	5.00 D.kr.	Kuwait	400 Fils	Spain	60 Ptas
Egypt	75 P.	Lebanon	0.3.25	Sweden	4.00 S.Kr.
Eire	30 P.	Libya	L.Dn. 0.25	Switzerland	1.70 S.Fr.
Finland	4.00 F.M.	Luxembourg	26 L.Fr.	Tunisia	0.375 Din.
France	3.50 F.	Madeira	32.5 Esc.	Turkey	T.L. 65.00
Germany	1.80 D.M.	Malta	22 Cents	U.A.E.	6.00 Dirh.
Great Britain	25 P.	Morocco	3.50 Dh.	U.S. Mil. (Eur.)	$0.50
Greece	35 Drs.	Netherlands	1.90 Fior.	Yugoslavia	30 D.

No. 30,339 **R PARIS, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1980 Established 1887

Tax and Profits in China

New Economic Program Includes Sweeping Changes

By James P. Sterba

PEKING, Sept. 1 (NYT) — Chi has begun a major restructuring its financial institutions and onomic policies to make the in- ntive of profit and local accoun- bility for economic performance driving forces of the nation's nomic growth.

The new plan includes a person- income tax, which would be ed primarily at individual en- preneurs such as carpenters and pkeepers.

Based on the success of limited eriments over the past two rs, Finance Minister Wang qian said Saturday that a persion of economic authority m the central government to vinces, counties, communes l businesses will accelerate in next few years.

Banks will be run independent- responsible for their own loans l cash flow, he said. Instead of turning their profits over to the state, state-owned enterprises will pay profits taxes, regulatory and resource taxes.

Starting immediately, he said, state-owned factories and businesses will be charged interest for the use of money requested from the central government to operate. Starting on a trial basis in 1981, these operations also will have to pay the state a use tax on the fixed assets the government previously provided.

Interest on Loans

Starting next year, even investment in capital construction will have to be paid for in the form of interest on loans from banks instead of the interest-free appropriations from the state as in the past, Mr. Wang said. This policy will apply to all units except government administrative offices and a few special projects, he said.

In a new system, provinces will receive money from the central government directly proportional to how much money they collect from their enterprises. Mr. Wang said that China this year began allowing Guangdong and Fujian provinces to be responsible for their own finances after turning over a fixed sum to the central government.

He said the same system is now being tried in other provinces, except in six underdeveloped provinces and automomous regions that will continue to receive special treatment from the central government. The amount of money sent to these provinces and regions will rise 10 percent annually to spur development.

The breadth and scope of these new policies amazed several Western diplomats who were allowed to attend the opening session of the National People's Congress for the first time in 20 years. The second full session of the Congress, China's nominal legislature, is scheduled to be held tomorrow.

Two years of lengthy discussion and experiment, they commented, appear to have convinced China's leaders that the political risks of handing economic power to the provinces and below are greatly offset by positive economic results welcomed by the people.

The drudgery of fulfilling abitrary state quotas has been replaced by a profit potential that in experimental units has fueled the enthusiam of workers and management officials alike, because it directly rewards not only output but quality, talent, innovation, extra work and the competitive edge, Chinese officials have said.

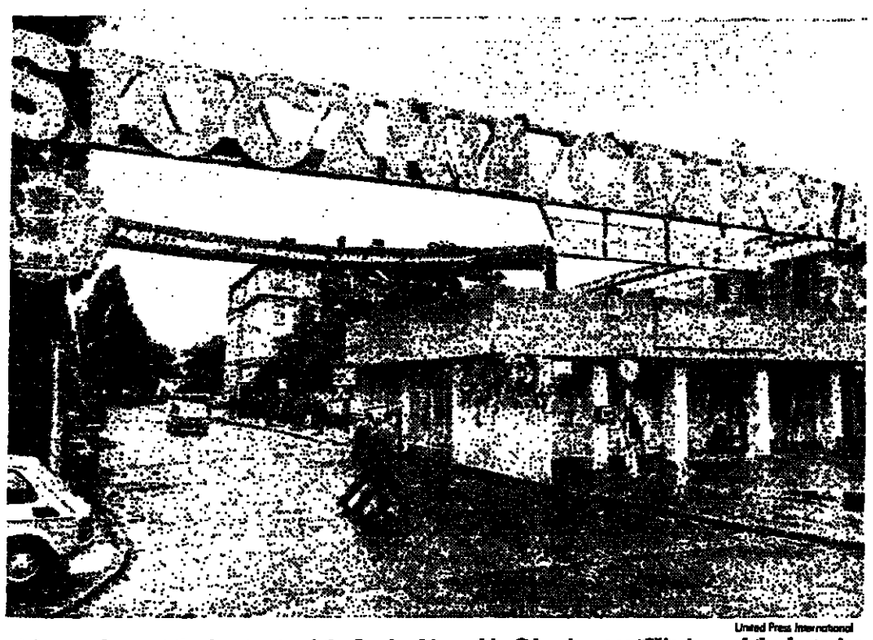
Bureaucrats

Standing in the way of full implementation of these central directives are millions of bureaucrats who rose to their positions on the basis of Communist purity and devotion. Until Mao's death in 1976, followed by Vice Premier Deng Xiaoping's triumph over the radical Gang of Four, China was intent on eradicating all remnants of free enterprise.

While this old policy did wonders for political loyalty, especially for those revolutionary cadres promoted to positions that guaranteed their economic security, it did nothing for peasant and worker vigor.

The farmers and workers are now being encouraged to set up

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)



United Press International

A banner hung at the front gate of the Lenin shipyard in Gdansk urges "Workers of the factories unite" as strikers returned to work on Monday following their settlement with the government.

Poland Frees More Activists; Miners Strike

By John Darnton

WARSAW, Sept. 1 (NYT) — Ending an 18-day protest that wrung from the government a broad range of political and economic concessions, strikers along the Baltic coast and in other parts of the country returned to work today, but thousands of coal miners continued a walkout in the south.

The government, honoring a last-minute bargain when the strike was called off in Gdansk yesterday, released dissidents in Warsaw and other cities who had supported the strikers' cause.

Among those freed was Jacek Kuron, founder and leader of the dissident Self-Defense Committee (KOR), which had channeled information about Poland's labor crisis to Western journalists. Dissident sources in Warsaw reported that 28 political activists had been released by this evening.



UPI

Jacek Kuron

The Gdansk agreement grants, for the first time in a Soviet-bloc country, the right for workers to strike and form independent, self-governing trade unions. It also includes government pledges to curb censorship and to allow churches and other groups access to the government-controlled media.

The dispute in the coal mines of lower Silesia, overlooked in the drama of the weekend accord in Gdansk, is serious because the coal mines there are the country's chief export earner and also the original power base of the Communist Party leader, Edward Gierek.

[The official Polish news agency, PAP, reported late tonight that the coal miners and the government had reached a tentative settlement, the Associated Press said. The report could not be confirmed.]

According to the Polish news agency, workers in eight mines and servicing plants walked off their jobs beginning Friday in the towns of Jastrzebie and Rybnik. Unofficial estimates put the number at 30,000.

The miners were apparently demanding assurances that they would be covered by the Gdansk agreement, but were also protesting a controversial new shift system that keeps the mines going 24 hours a day, seven days a week.

Under the new system, which has been gradually introduced since January, 1979, the miners have two days off a week, but only once a month does a day off fall on a Sunday, the churchgoing day. The constant use of excavation machinery, critics contend, has raised safety problems.

The 350,000 miners in Silesia have traditionally been the least rebellious of workers. Their salaries are higher and their shops are better stocked with meat and other goods to keep them relatively content — a reflection of their political and economic muscle.

The fact that the walkout there

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

New Soviet Warning on Poland Seen as Rebuff to Free Unions

By Dusko Doder

MOSCOW, Sept. 1 (WP) — The Soviet Union sent a new warning signal to the Polish government tonight as it continued to assail "anti-Socialist forces" in Poland and cautioned that one must clearly separate "authentic workers' demands from anti-Socialist intrigues."

The government newspaper, Izvestia, pointedly omitted any references to the settlement reached yesterday by the Polish authorities and striking workers. Earlier today, however, Tass had distributed a brief account that an accord on unspecified "socioeconomic questions" had led to the resumption of work at Gdansk and other Baltic coast cities in Poland.

Izvestia charged that "anti-Socialist forces" seeking to take over the labor movement now want to gain "official recognition for an anti-Socialist opposition." Their immediate objective, it said, was to be treated as partners by Polish authorities. Their long-term goal was "to completely change the political structure of Poland."

The criticism was clearly aimed at the crucial issue of independent trade unions, the major concession granted by Edward Gierek, the Polish leader, but not mentioned thus far in the Soviet media.

An authoritative commentary in Pravda referred to the same issue this morning when it described it as an attempt to damage Socialism and "violate" the key link between the working class and the party. It said this link was the source of the party's power.

East European diplomatic sources in Moscow said that Soviet reactions on the sweeping Polish labor agreements indicated a complete Kremlin rejection of Mr. Gierek's concessions on the issue of trade unions. Moscow is somewhat relieved that most workers are back on their jobs, a senior diplomat said, but the Polish crisis is far from over.

In this view, the Polish strike and its settlement is by far the single most important internal development in the Communist bloc since Moscow extended its control into Eastern Europe at the end of World War II.

Although they started as protests over meat price increases, the

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

$120,000 Provided as 'Symbolic Gift'

Unions in West Sent Aid to Striking Poles

By Fred Barbash

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1 (WP) — United Auto Workers President Douglas Fraser revealed yesterday that Western labor unions, including his own, have provided money to assist striking Polish trade unionists.

Mr. Fraser's comments came on the eve of Labor Day as he and other labor leaders celebrated the gains made by Polish workers during two weeks of strikes. In an agreement signed yesterday, the Polish government granted major concessions, including the right to form independent trade unions.

Speaking on a U.S. network television program, Mr. Fraser said his union and others had provided cash for food and "all sorts of assistance." The money was sent through the International Federation of Metal Workers in Switzerland, he said.

A spokesman for the Metal Workers told Reuters yesterday that his organization had provided about $120,000 to the Poles as a "symbolic gift" from U.S., British and French unions.

"The money was used for food, and to help families who are in great need," he said.

Mr. Fraser expressed concern that publicity about the help could serve as an excuse for Soviet intervention in Poland. He said U.S. unions do not "want the Communist hierarchy to say this was not really a workers' revolt, so whatever we did, we did on a low-key basis." He declined to name the other unions that provided assistance.

"Let me underline that the Polish workers were so determined, had so much courage, they didn't need the help," Mr. Fraser said. "They had their own strength and determination and commitment to freedom and free trade unions."

Labor Secretary Ray Marshall, also speaking on television, appeared to support the unions' assistance to the Poles.

"The labor movement has a long tradition of assisting labor movements everywhere," he said. "The principle is a good one. The promotion of free trade unions is one of the best ways to guarantee human rights for every worker everywhere."

He added, however: "It is good for all of us that the Poles are able to work out their problems themselves without outside intervention."

Mr. Marshall said the International Labor Organization, based in Geneva, was the appropriate vehicle to help the Polish unions "adjust" to their new status.

Lane Kirkland, president of the AFL-CIO, called the Polish workers' strike "an exciting and inspiring event."

"For the first time in history a pluralistic institution has been accepted within a Communist regime," Mr. Kirkland told a television audience. "I think the consequences can well be quite far-reaching.

"It was an extraordinary example of human courage and what can be accomplished by pure human courage. They established on a *de facto* basis a free trade union. It was not given to them. They created it and maintained it and compelled the government to recognize and accept it."

Begin Gets U.S. Plan For Autonomy Talks

ERUSALEM, Sept. 1 (UPI) — Linowitz, the U.S. special en- held what he called a very ductive three-hour meeting Prime Minister Menachem in today but failed to break the dlock in the Palestinian auton- negotiations.

eaving Mr. Begin's office, Pres- t Carter's emissary said the e minister would have until r second meeting, scheduled orrow night, to consider the proposals for reviving the . Mr. Linowitz, who would disclose the proposals, plans to Cairo on Wednesday.

eanwhile, in another setback r. Begin's efforts to find a new se minister, the job was d down by Moshe Arens, the an of the most powerful ittee of the Knesset (parlia- Mr. Arens cited what he "very significant differences ion" between him and Mr. over the peace talks with Ezer Weizman resigned the e post May 25.

Minor Progress' Sought

U.S. official said Mr. tz "has no great expecta- about reviving the talks on ture of Palestinians in the Is- occupied West Bank and the Strip, but would be satisfied could report "some minor ss" to Mr. Carter.

aide to Mr. Begin said Isra- sition remains unchanged — ecause Egypt suspended the it is up to Cairo to resume When he arrived yesterday, nowitz said the future of the begun in May, 1979, is up to ides.

negotiations were broken g. 4 because of Egypt's op- n to an Israeli law declaring united Jerusalem is its eter- pital, but they were dead- before that.

ident Anwar Sadat of Egypt id the talks should not re- until after the U.S. presiden- ection in November, and has Mr. Begin to meet him and arter in another Camp Da- le summit after the election.

Complaint About Thorn

ing a press conference yes- , Mr. Begin complained to nowitz about the conduct of uropean Economic Commu- emissary to the Middle East, n Minister Gaston Thorn of bourg.

Begin said Mr. Thorn was line in insisting that he visit at the same time as Mr. itz. "Mr. Thorn tried to con- us that he can come yester- today," Mr. Begin said. "He lmost angry with us. I don't stand it."

Begin said Israeli officials in e were consulting Mr. Thorn effort to clear up the misun- nding. He said a visit may be uled for the last week of Sep- r.

Thorn, who visited Egypt eek, is looking into the possi- of launching a European initiative to supplant the ocked talks, which are based 1978 Camp David accords.

2 Killed in Lebanon

IRUT, Sept. 1 (AP) — Two were killed and seven injured in a shoot-out during a gen- strike called in Shiite Moslem to protest the disappearance bya two years ago of Musa a Shiite leader.

olice spokesman said the vio- occurred in Ghaziyeh, near ort city of Sidon, 25 miles of Beirut. He said the dead a Shiite militiaman and a Pal- an guerrilla, but he gave no n for the shoot-out.

sser Arafat's Palestine Liber- Organization ordered Pales- s to join in the strike for n Sadr, a native of Iran and a ple of Iran's revolutionary , Ayatollah Ruhollah Kho- i.

overnment offices, shops, banks, cafes and cinemas were closed. Militiamen burned tires in the streets of Shiite neighborhoods in Beirut and other Lebanese cities. Christian sectors were not affected.

Arafat on UN Role

BEIRUT, Sept. 1 (AP) — Yasser Arafat said today he would accept temporary United Nations sponsorship of a Palestinian state.

In an interview with the French-language Lebanese newspaper L'Orient-Le Jour, Mr. Arafat said, "A temporary sponsorship of the UN, say three to six months, would be acceptable to us in order to ease the difficulties of the transition period and to avoid direct contact with the Israelis."

INSIDE

'Denmarkization'

In Copenhagen, a political argument has broken out over just how much the Danes should spend on military affairs. The alternative: rely on the United States — a process some call 'Denmarkization'. Page 2.

Canadian Tension

The long-simmering tension between Ottawa and the Canadian provinces may erupt in a forthcoming conference over constitutional changes. Prime Minister Trudeau has threatened to approve altering the basis of the document, with or without provincial consent. Page 5.

Korean Elections

In his inaugural speech, Korean President Chun Doo Hwan promised to hold national elections next year, but said many politicians of the past would not be allowed to participate. Page 3.

Marcos Sets Goals For 1984 Election

MANILA, Sept. 1 (AP) — President Ferdinand Marcos said today he hopes to be elected to parliament and chosen premier when the next parliamentary elections are held in 1984.

Mr. Marcos also told the Philippine publication Business Day he wants to select and train his successors to assure a "graceful" transfer of power. Mr. Marcos has been president for 15 years, the last eight under martial law. He has also been premier since instituting a parlimentary-type constitution in 1973.

Detente Becomes an Issue In West German Campaign

BONN, Sept. 1 (NYT) — The issue of Bonn's relationship with Eastern Europe has been catapulted into the West German election campaign by the strikes in Poland.

The government of Chancellor Helmut Schmidt recently helped arrange for a consortium of banks to lend Poland the equivalent of $674 million to revive its faltering economy. The loan has become a campaign issue, with the opposition Christian Democrats accusing the government of propping up the government of Edward Gierek against the interests of the Polish workers.

"It makes no sense to support the corrupt and bankrupt Gierek regime," the opposition candidate for chancellor, Franz Josef Strauss, said in a television appearance Friday night, "and give it artificial respiration every three years by pumping in billions of marks in German taxes and savings."

The night before, Mr. Schmidt, in what was a rare occasion when he could defend his policies by citing President Carter, quoted what he said was a letter from the U.S. president on the subject. "I completely agree with the American president," Mr. Schmidt said, "who wrote me a letter the day before yesterday telling me we must help Poland."

Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher had been in Washington for talks, which included the Polish crisis, last Monday, the day before Mr. Carter's letter was said to have been written. Government officials here would not elaborate on the contents of the letter.

Television Coverage

Campaign posters around the country are urging voters to choose Mr. Schmidt on Oct. 5 because he is the European leader who guarantees peace through detente. When the posters came off the presses several months ago, Mr. Schmidt had scheduled meetings in late August with the East German leader, Erich Honecker, and Mr. Gierek. The talks would have brought him television coverage for his efforts on behalf of detente.

But the labor unrest in Poland forced Mr. Gierek to cancel his trip to Hamburg to see Mr. Schmidt, and several days later the chancellor announced that the "uncertainty of events" in Poland had led him to postpone the meeting with Mr. Honecker.

Despite calls by leading government spokesmen that the Polish unrest be left out of the campaign, the opposition seized the chance to mount a foreign policy attack on Mr. Schmidt.

In campaign speeches last week throughout the country, Mr. Strauss called for change in Poland and other East European countries and voiced strong support for the Polish workers. It was not the job of West Germany, he said, referring to the loan, to finance Eastern Europe's financial recovery.

The Christian Democratic tactic has been to use the loan as evidence that the government was following a neutralist course and was not clearly distinguishing between Eastern and Western partners.

In his keynote speech at a Christian Democratic conference in Mannheim Saturday, Mr. Strauss attacked the government's foreign policy, accusing Mr. Schmidt of "intellectual neutralism" and of equating the North Atlantic Treaty Organization with the Warsaw Pact in a "shocking, valueless neutrality."

Honecker Backs Ties With West

LEIPZIG, East Germany, Sept. 1 (Reuters) — East German leader Erich Honecker called yesterday for a new expansion of relations between the two Germanies, brushing aside problems caused by the postponement of an East-West German summit last week.

During his traditional tour of the Leipzig trade fair, Mr. Honecker talked to officials and industrialists at a West German exhibition stand about the future of bilateral political and economic links.

Guenter Gaus, head of the West German mission to East Berlin, told journalists that the East German leader had said he saw "whole new horizons" opening up for ties between East and West Germany in all fields.

UN Begins Talks on Global Economic Crises

Outlook Dim for Any Overall Consensus

By Joseph Fitchett

PARIS, Sept. 1 (IHT) — The current United Nations special session on world development starts a year of global economic bargaining on how to cope in the 1980s with rising oil prices, decelerating development in the Third World and industrial recession. The North-South dialogue, shorn of its old name, has revived with the special meeting in New York and in a number of bargaining sessions around the world.

Despite hints of possible agreement on some key energy issues, the outlook is dim for overall agreement, experts predict.

IHT SPECIAL REPORT

"The atmosphere is much worse than one would have predicted a year ago when global negotiations were launched," said John Lewis, development chief at the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development.

High oil prices have had a staggering impact on both industrial and developing countries. The 140-percent rise in oil prices in 1979-80 will absorb most of the West's economic aid to developing countries in 1981, eliminating any prospect of growth in many countries and increasing the risk of Third World political instability, diplomats say.

But a package deal on energy, raw materials and large transfers of aid to help the developing countries also could offer the industrial countries a way out of the worst depression since the 1930s. This theory of mutual interest is the basis of the "program for survival" tabled by the Brandt Commission on Developmental Problems, calling for trilateral cooperation among oil exporters, industrial governments and the developing countries.

The full dimensions of the crisis, OECD experts say, will emerge next year as oil prices work fully into the system. For example, the lowest-income countries will have to pay about $30 more per person for oil — in effect, a 20 percent cut in their per capita incomes.

"This figure carries an implicit dynamic of real collapse," an OECD official said. In Tanzania, for example, oil imports will consume 60 percent of the country's export earnings, wiping out the government's ability to make even modest investments in developing industry.

Governments and organizations have scheduled a heavy agenda to tackle the interlocking problems:

- The current UN session in New York is supposed to set a new International Development Strategy for the third development decade. Simultaneously, it is supposed to frame an agenda for the United Nations's "global negotiations" next year on energy, raw materials and trade. It is also appealing for a $5-billion emergency fund to enable poor countries to pay for oil imports.
- The World Bank and the International Monetary Fund meet next month to consider how to recycle oil exporters' financial surpluses so that newly industrializing countries can continue importing oil.
- The Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries is holding a summit conference in Baghdad next month to adopt a long-term strategy. Under the plan, oil prices would continue to rise faster than the inflation rate, but by predictable stages. Before agreeing to expand their aid to developing countries, OPEC nations want Western concessions on transferring technology and opening markets.
- International support is building for a small summit meeting — as called for by the Brandt Commission — probably in Mexico early next year to enable leaders of industrial, OPEC and developing countries to inject fresh momentum into the global negotiations.
- Heads of the seven leading Western industrial nations will focus on aid policies at their annual economic summit in Canada next spring.
- The UN global negotiations, ostensibly the main forum for these North-South talks, will only achieve any results if these more restricted meetings succeed in reaching a basic accord, aid officials say.

The key to a breakthrough appears to lie with the success or failure of the OPEC summit in October. If OPEC members manage to reach agreement among themselves, several aid experts contend, U.S. and European officials are hopeful that it will then be possible to start an energy dialogue between oil exporters and importers.

Energy-related issues are at the core of all the talks in the coming months. But the bargaining situation has become more complex since the ill-fated North-South talks that followed the oil price rises of 1973-74.

Solid Front

OECD governments, which used to quarrel among themselves because of the gap in views between, say, the United States and the more Third World-oriented views of France, have formed a solid front. Meanwhile, diplomats maintain, OPEC has become more self-confident about its power, more vigilant about making concessions before achieving its own economic and political goals.

However, there are growing strains between the OPEC countries and the non-oil countries — a majority in the Third World bloc known as the Group of 77 (now grown to 119 countries, most of them have-not nations). Non-oil developing countries complained openly about OPEC's policies at the Havana nonaligned conference in 1979. A recent deal by Mexico and Venezuela to provide cheap oil to neighboring countries has increased the pressure on OPEC's Arab members to help African and Asian customers.

After the Havana meeting, OPEC governments suggested the UN global negotiations, arguing that their oil power might help developing countries obtain broader concessions from the West. However, at the talks' start in New York last week, OPEC countries were conspicuously absent, apparently because they want to see their own OPEC summit before making any commitments.

The developing countries increasingly are becoming prey to political frustration — and the threat of unrest as receding development horizons dash the expectations of economic improvement.

Turning Inward

"The tensions inside the Group of 77 create a tendency for the radicals to take over," a Western expert explained. "At the recent Lagos [Nigeria] summit of African countries, there was talk about turning inward, to promote self-reliance. It's a healthy instinct, but in the real world it implies terrific hardship and inevitable political turmoil."

The developing countries differ widely among themselves on their problems. The poorest countries need aid to buy oil and want the West to wipe out all or part of their debt of $280 billion. At the current UN session, governments will consider an appeal for a $5 billion emergency fund to help these poorest countries meet their balance of payments.

However, developing countries — the so-called newly industrialized countries such as Brazil, Singapore, and South Korea — do not want their relative credit ratings hurt by a write-off of the Third

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

East-West Showdown Expected At Review of Helsinki Accords

By John M. Goshko

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1 (WP) — At a time when East-West relations have been shaken by the intervention in Afghanistan and turmoil in Poland, the United States and the Soviet Union are about to bump heads in a forum that was intended to advance detente.

The occasion will be a Madrid meeting to review events in the aftermath of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, which brought delegates of 35 nations to Helsinki for a 1975 summit.

The Helsinki meeting produced a document known as "the final act" to serve as a blueprint for improved relations between Western and Eastern Europe.

But as representatives of the participating countries prepare to gather in Madrid, their follow-up conference seems certain to become a series of confrontations underscoring the great differences in how East and West define terms like "detente."

The conflict is expected to become immediately apparent both in the preparatory talks, which will begin Sept. 9, and in the formal conference, scheduled to open Nov. 11.

With very little to cite in the way of accomplishment over the past five years, the two stages of the Madrid meeting seemed destined to find East and West striving to score propaganda points and jockeying for long-range position.

That the Helsinki final act has done little to bridge the gap between the values of East and West already was clear at the first follow-up conference in Belgrade in 1977-78. In Madrid this year, the turmoil in Afghanistan and Poland can only make the conflicts exposed in Belgrade more pronounced.

Even back in the early 1970s, when both sides regarded the security conference as a potentially important instrument for nurturing the infant stirrings of detente, there were very sharp differences in what each hoped to gain.

For the Soviet Union, the language of the Helsinki final act on the "inviolability" of existing European borders, subscribed to by 33 European nations and the United States and Canada, put the stamp of international legitimacy on its World War II territorial acquisitions and certified the West's acceptance of the Soviet-controlled government in East Germany.

In exchange for conceding these points, the West sought to liberalize the human rights situation in Eastern Europe through the final act's emphasis on "free exchange of people, information and ideas." For the United States, that goal has become even more important since President Carter came into office with his strong commitment to human rights.

Main Issues

Although the Russians prevented the final declaration in Belgrade from even mentioning human rights, the United States is determined to make it one of the two main issues at Madrid. This time, because of Afghanistan and the East European stirrings exposed by the Polish situation, U.S. officials are hopeful of more West European support than was evident in Belgrade.

Specifically, the United States plans to use Madrid as a forum for charging that the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan marked a wholesale violation of the principles embodied in the Helsinki accord, and will urge that the meeting call the Russians to account.

In a companion move, the United States also wants to underscore what it sees as Moscow's continuing policy of suppressing dissent within the Soviet Union and other East European countries.

Consent Rule

Since the conference operates according to a consent rule requiring all 35 participants to agree on all decisions, the Russians again will be able to block any formal action on human rights. But they will not be able to stop the United States and like-minded Western governments from talking at length and making other moves to single out Moscow's human-rights record for worldwide attention.

The other subject expected to play a major role at Madrid involves a call by Moscow and its Warsaw Pact allies for a post-Madrid conference on military detente and disarmament covering the two big military blocs in Europe. Complicating this situation is the fact that France, the maverick of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, is pushing a similar proposal.

U.S. officials are openly hostile to the Soviet call, which they regard as a ploy to strengthen the Warsaw Pact at NATO's expense. Among other things, the Soviet plan would bar increasing membership of the two military alliances, a move that would prevent Spain from joining NATO.

New Warning From Russia

(Continued from Page 1)

strikes mushroomed into a mass movement with a coherent leadership and goals. The strikers were no longer content with minor economic adjustments, as was the case with earlier waves of strikes in Poland, but instead insisted and won broad economic and political concessions from a beleaguered Communist government.

From Moscow's viewpoint, this sets a new and dangerous precedent for the entire Soviet bloc, which is entering a period of increased economic difficulties. Shortages of meat and foodstuffs have recently produced work stoppages in the Soviet Union itself.

As a result, according to East European diplomats, the way the Polish leadership goes about resolving the crisis — and especially whether it does in fact accept an organized labor movement outside the Communist Party — is watched with serious anxieties and clear reservations in Moscow.

East European Reaction

From Agency Dispatches

BELGRADE, Sept. 1 — Yugoslavia's media last night welcomed the agreement in Poland as victory for the workers that averted the danger of serious complications elsewhere.

The news agency Tanjug said the workers had won a new form of Socialist democracy in the interests of the Polish community as a whole. The newspaper Borba said that a difficult conflict that threatened to cause unforeseeable consequences for the relaxation of international tensions had been solved.

ADN, the East German news agency, on Saturday reported preliminary agreements on "questions raised in recent weeks" and the return to work. But the agency said nothing about the final agreement in Gdansk yesterday.

Hungary's Communist Party newspaper, Nepszabadsag, reported the agreements, crediting "the supreme efforts of party and government." But it did not report their provisions.

"Poland is a firm component of the world Socialist system," said a Czechoslovak radio commentator from Warsaw. "On the basis of historical experiences, any attempts of anti-Socialist forces and their Western inspirers are, from the beginning, condemned to failure."

The commentator did not use the word "strike," or mention how the crisis was settled.

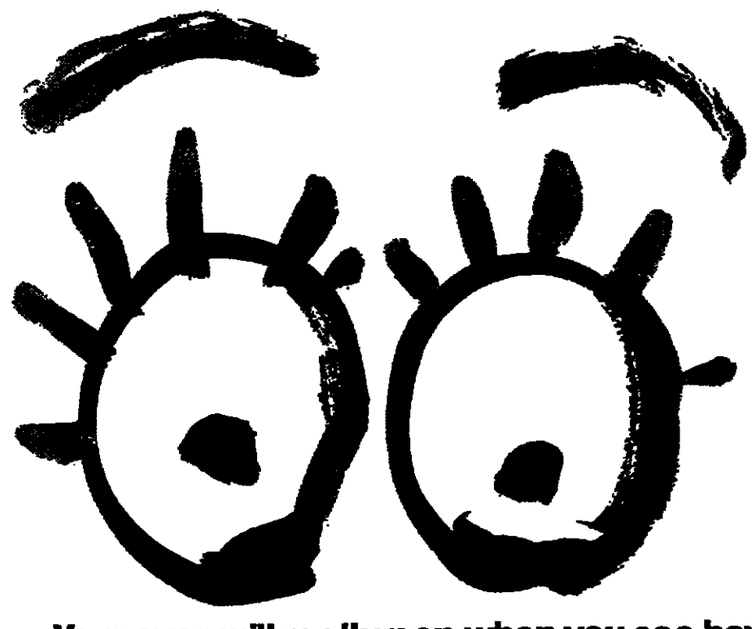
Romania's Communist Party newspaper, Scinteia, carried a short report on the agreement from PAP, the Polish news agency, but the account gave no details.

The finest service often goes unnoticed. The answer lies not in responding to requests, but in anticipating them.

Souvent le meilleur service ne se remarque pas. En effet, il ne s'agit pas de satisfaire les demandes mais de les prévenir.

Die besten Dienstleistungen sind oft die Unauffälligsten. Es handelt sich darum, Wünschen nicht entgegen-, sondern zuvorzukommen.

THE COLONNADE
BOSTON'S EUROPEAN
GRAND HOTEL
For instant reservations call:
In London, (01)-583-3050.
In Paris, 522-1034.
In West Germany, 0611/612083.
HRI
The Leading Hotels of the World
15 New Bridge Street,
London, EC4 England.



Your eyes will really pop when you see how little it costs to make a call back home during these lower-cost time periods. (Rate period is determined by the time at the originating telephone.)

LOWER RATE PERIODS		
	Any Night*	All Day Sunday
Belgium	YES	YES
France	NO	NO
Ireland	YES	YES
Portugal	YES	YES
Spain	YES	YES
Switzerland	NO	NO

*Check locally for exact hours

ON DIALED CALLS ONLY you'll get lower rates in *England* nights and all day Saturday and Sunday—in *West Germany*, nights from midnight until noon.

Calling during low-rate periods is a good way to save money, maybe enough to pay for an extra sight-seeing tour in Europe.

Bell System



Associated Press

FIRST TEAM ZIMBABWE — Zimbabwe's home affairs minister, Joshua Nkomo, has a go at soccer in Barbourfields Stadium, Bulawayo. His National Executive team defeated the African Chamber of Commerce team.

Activists Freed in Poland; Miners Continue Walkout

(Continued from Page 1)

gathered strength over the weekend may be one explanation for the government's urgency in settling with the Gdansk strikers and trying to bring the national crisis to an end.

The miners' walkout pointed to a general confusion about whether the Gdansk agreement is national in scope. Both strike leaders and government officials have said that it is, but workers in other parts of Poland appear to want more guarantees.

At a press conference last night, the chief government spokesman, Miroslaw Wojciechowski, said the accord was national and that workers throughout Poland were free to set up their own independent unions.

At the same time, he spoke of a free trade unions as an "imported" notion that had somehow taken hold on the seacoast. He emphasized that not all of the country had been in crisis — an implication that there might be no need for the new unions elsewhere.

Lech Walesa, the 37-year-old electrician who led the Gdansk strikers and became a national figure when the signing of the agreement was broadcast yesterday, went up to an empty second-floor apartment in a Gdansk suburb to open officially the temporary headquarters of what will be called the Independent Trade Union.

He said that he and other members of the strike committee, whose salaries will continue to be paid by their respective factories, would form the union's executive until elections could be held.

Earlier, the Gdansk shipyards started functioning for the first time since Aug. 14. The yard's main gate, a rallying point for the strikers and relatives, was left open. The entrance was still clogged with bouquets but missing a poster of Pope John Paul II.

Workers streamed through under a chilling rain, past a wooden signboard on a raised gatehouse that listed their 21 demands. Few would stop to exchange views with reporters.

Wait-and-See

The overall mood was not exultation but one of caution, a wait-and-see attitude. Within minutes, it seemed, the overhead cranes started moving, transportation carts piled with material crossed the yard, and sparks flew from the welders' torches.

In Wroclaw, Poznan, Lodz, Elblag, Olsztyn, Krakow and Bydgoszcz, strikers also went back to work. Public transport, which had stopped in many places, began again. In Szczecin, where a separate strike committee had formed, many workers went back to their jobs yesterday.

Altogether, more than 350,000 workers were affected by the stoppages. The costs — in lost production time and missed schedules — runs into millions of dollars. Over 100 ships were backed up waiting to unload on the coast, and the loss in the Gdansk shipyard alone was put at $1 million a day.

Dissidents from KOR said that all 28 of their number held in Warsaw, Krakow and Wroclaw had been released. They were not yet sure about several who were detained in Torun.

A small knot of KOR members waited in the drizzle outside Rakowiecka prison in central Warsaw, shouting and hugging those who emerged in groups of two and three from the blue-and-white prison gates.

In the press conference in his crowded apartment this evening, Mr. Kuron, chain-smoking and outfitted in a new T-shirt with the legend "solidarity" splashed across the front, said their release came about only because the workers demanded it. He termed the settlement "a victory for the workers."

He implied the agreement would liberalize national life, saying, "We will work step by step to make progress in the country, increasing the realm of freedom and lessening the realm of totalitarian powers." He added: "At the same time, we will make sure that we don't attract Soviet tanks across the border."

Carter Praises Workers

TUSCUMBIA, Ala., Sept. 1 (Reuters) — President Carter said today that Americans looked with pleasure and admiration on the workers of Poland because of gains they made in their strike.

"We have been inspired and gratified by the peaceful determination with which they have acted in the most difficult possible circumstances," he said in a speech marking the formal opening of his re-election campaign at a Labor Day picnic here.

Mr. Carter praised "the discipline, tenacity and courage" of Polish workers.

8 Miners Killed

KATOWICE, Poland, Sept. 1 (AP) — Eight coal miners were killed and 18 injured today in an underground accident near here, PAP reported. The accident occurred as miners in eight other pits in Upper Silesia were on strike; safety improvements were believed to be among their demands.

PAP said loaded wagons went out of control on underground tracks, "devastating the place where the miners were working."

China's New Programs

(Continued from Page 1)

cooperatives, or business partnerships, and individual enterprises such as family stores.

Mr. Wang also said Saturday that the largest of state-owned enterprises and combines would be allowed, in an experiment, to trade directly with foreign firms, thus circumventing the sluggish Foreign Trade Ministry procedures that have slowed foreign business interests in the past. Smaller companies have been dealing directly with foreign buyers and sellers for more than a year in specialized areas.

Deficit Reported

PEKING, Sept. 1 (AP-DJ) — Expenditures in China in 1979 exceeded income by 17.06 billion yuan ($11.68 billion). Wang Binggiang, the Chinese finance minister, told the third session of the fifth National People's Congress Saturday.

The deficit mainly resulted from China's economic readjustment program — the 2-year-old realignment of various sectors of the economy, he said. Emphasis has shifted away from heavy industry and expenditures were increased for agriculture and light industry.

The balanced budget for 1979, Mr. Wang said, projected revenue and expenditure each at 112 billion yuan. Final state accounts, however, showed a revenue of 110.33 billion yuan and expenditures of 127.39 billion yuan.

O.J. PERRIN
Joailliers
63, rue du Rhône – Genève

Danes Split On Budget For Military

Economic Problems Force 'Zero Solution'

By R. W. Apple Jr.

COPENHAGEN (NYT) — A major political fight, unprecedented in postwar Denmark, has broken out over how much the numerically negligible but strategically significant Danes should spend on their national military budget.

The fight has produced a new word: "Denmarkization." An earlier Nordic pejorative, "Finlandization," which the Finns detest, means the formation of a semisatellite through acquiescence to pressures by the Soviet Union. Denmarkization, coined by West European journalists and detested by the Danes, means relying on the United States and other countries for protection while contributing little to the common cause.

The controversy grows out of economic and political pressures on the Social Democratic government of Premier Anker Jorgensen as Denmark is in a severe recession. "Our economy is in almost as bad shape as Poland's," a Cabinet minister said.

Mr. Jorgensen has had to retrench, no easy thing for a country with a long tradition of lavish social benefits and especially for the party that made most of those benefits law. Nonetheless, he is cutting back on pensions, education and other spending.

Though he has proposed no cuts in the military budget, he has advocated what people call "the zero solution": Denmark will add to military spending only enough to keep up with inflation.

No U.S. Guarantees

The United States has privately protested Mr. Jorgensen's plan. Ambassador Warren Manshell and Secretary of Defense Harold Brown have told the government that there can be no guarantee of American protection unless the military budget is increased by 3 percent a year after allowances for inflation. Such an increase was agreed to at a meeting of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization in Washington two years ago, but Mr. Jorgensen and his associates insist that he made it clear then that he could not promise increased military appropriations.

Although some West European members of NATO understand Mr. Jorgensen's political predicament, others are angry. An ambassador from one member country suggested that he find the needed funds by canceling the budgeted overhaul of the royal yacht.

The country's NATO role, more important than its population of five million would suggest, includes the defense of the entrance to the Baltic Sea. Danish military authorities have made no secret of their concern, although the government has tried to keep them from speaking in public.

A senior intelligence officer said in a recent interview, for example, that the zero solution would force the disbanding of a brigade of the 18,000-member army and that that would mean no defense for the island of Sjaelland, on which Copenhagen is situated. All troops, he contended, would have to be concentrated in the Jutland Peninsula to secure it for possible reinforcements to reach Denmark overland from West Germany. "This is nothing but a scheme to fly first class on a second-class ticket," he said.

'A Pitiful Place'

The opposition parties are also on the attack. Arne Christiansen, military spokesman for the Liberals, said the government plan would "make Denmark a pitiful place, dependent on others to defend our sovereignty and freedom yet unwilling to pay our share."

"There is no comparison whatever between social welfare and defense," said Mr. Christiansen, who thinks a credible defense is lacking even now. "You spend on welfare benefits what you can afford, but you spend on defense what is dictated by the actions of potential enemies."

For more than 30 years all the major parties have agreed to a common military and security policy. Negotiations on a new policy begin in October, with the opposition determined to achieve at least a 3 percent real increase.

Kjeld Olesen, the foreign minister, said that the level of spending was negotiable, but warned that it was important to keep broad political support behind foreign policy. He noted that opinion polls showed that a majority continued to support NATO membership, but only 17 percent supported increases in military spending.

The recently published finance bill shows military spending rising from $1.3 billion in 1980 to $1.5 billion in 1981 — enough to keep up with inflation. Adding 3 percent would increase this by $45 million. For Mr. Jorgensen, who has had to contend with strikes at mental hospitals and on ferryboats because of spending cuts, and for the Carter administration, which needs evidence of Western Europe's willingness to contribute to the strengthening of NATO, that $45 million has become a powerful and hotly debated political symbol.

Floods Hit Central China

PEKING, Sept. 1 (UPI) — Floods have devastated wide areas of Hubei province in central China and an official report today said 270,000 houses have collapsed. The report from Wuhan, in the Communist Party newspaper People's Daily, did not give details on any casualties.

WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

Iranian Legislators Answer U.S. Congressm

TEHRAN, Sept. 1 (Reuters) — The Foreign Affairs Commission of Iranian Majlis (parliament) called today for acknowledgement by United States of its past role in Iran and the return of the late sh wealth in a draft reply to a letter from 187 U.S. congressmen seeking release of 52 American hostages.

Commission member Mohammed Khatami read the draft to a ses of the Majlis. Debate on the draft was then adjourned until an unsp fied date. Referring to ways of solving the crisis, the document s "The American government can take the first step by accepting respo bility and participation in the actions of the shah's regime as wel compensating the financial and spiritual losses inflicted on the Irar people.

In another development, the Pars news agency reported that Prer Mohammed Ali Rajaie had received a letter from Secretary of S Edmund Muskie urging the new premier to release the hostages.

Ethiopia Sees Threat in U.S.-Somali Deal

ADDIS ABABA, Ethiopia, Sept. 1 (Reuters) — Ethiopian leader M gistu Haile Mariam has told President Carter that the U.S. agreemen use military facilities in Somalia is a threat to stability in the Horn Africa.

The Ethiopian news agency said today that Lt. Col. Mengistu H asked the Carter administration to "reassess its policy and take con tive measures." In a message sent to Washington last Saturday, Ethiopian head of state said the agreement with "the incurably exp sionist Mogadishu regime" posed a grievous threat to peace and stabi in the region.

The United States has announced a controversial deal calling Somalia to get $40 million worth of arms credits in exchange for the of military facilities in Somalia. That country is embroiled in a territo dispute with neighboring Ethiopia.

Tories Assailed at Union Convention in U.K

BRIGHTON, England, Sept. 1 (AP) — The Trades Union Cong opened its annual five-day convention today in an angry mood at the month-old Conservative government.

The nation's 2 million unemployed is the major irritant. Speak blamed the monetarist policies of Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher the worst unemployment since the mid-1930s. The 1,200 delegates me ing in this south coast resort represent 109 unions with 12,172,508 me bers, an increase of nearly 45,000 from last year, despite unemploymer

The unions say that high interest rates aimed at curbing inflation not working and are responsible for the idling of 8.3 percent of the w force and putting hundreds of thousands more on part-time. Unempl ment last month was 523,000 higher than in August last year, the 1 successive monthly rise.

Vanuatu Rebels Reported to Remain Active

PORT VILA, Vanuatu, Sept. 1 (Reuters) — Some rebel activity cont ued on the island of Espiritu Santo today despite the capture of sec sionist leader Jimmy Stevens and his headquarters, a Vanuatu gove ment spokesman said.

The spokesman said that about 100 well-armed rebels were believed have gathered on the east side of the South Pacific island and that oth were in the north, but that the government hoped they would surrend He gave no details of the rebels' activities.

A company of combat troops from Papua New Guinea stormed rel headquarters in the village of Vanafo yesterday, capturing Mr. Steve and 70 other rebels. The troops, who landed two weeks ago after request by Prime Minister Walter Lini for assistance, had previou rounded up more than 130 rebels.

Global Economic Talks Starting; Outlook Is Dim

(Continued from Page 1)

World debt. They want improved recycling facilities and wider access to Western markets.

The conflict of interest between the poorest countries and the newly industrializing countries — added to the gap between OPEC and the rest of the Third World — has increased the bargaining complexity.

Aid is the issue of the moment. Mr. Lewis, the OECD official who regularly confers with Arab aid strategists, said, "OPEC has made a clear decision to condition whatever more aid it gives on getting concessions on aid and other matters out of the West."

Small OPEC Amounts

For their part, Western leaders have said that their aid will not be expanded to offset OPEC-caused oil deficits because OPEC aid amounts are far too small to offset the staggering impact of the new oil bills. In addition, they contend, OPEC aid remains too oriented toward Arab and Moslem countries. For instance, a UN calculation — suppressed after OPEC protests — showed that in 1975 Latin America got back only 18.5 percent of its increased oil spending in aid from OPEC while North Yemen benefited by 1,350 percent.

However, many Western governments are disenchanted with their own aid programs. Several negative factors are at work: the oil-price rises have hit the Western economies in a crisis; many governments intend to use political criteria instead of international solidarity as a guide for aid-giving; there is considerable disenchantement with the results obtained by many development efforts so far.

A major case — because it is the biggest donor — is the Uni States, where public opinion l been embittered by the crises Iran and Afghanistan. Mr. Le said: "In the United States, aid i beleaguered lobby. The admir tration is afraid of Congress, Co gress is afraid of the public, a Congress refuses to let the adm istration go to the country in attempt to reverse this negat cycle."

As a result, U.S. aid is turni down.

Political Targets

West Germany has commit itself to an expanded aid progra but officials in Bonn admit p vately that West German aid being channeled along politi lines to strategically import countries such as Turkey, Nica gua, Pakistan and Thailand. Sir larly, most of France's aid goes its overseas possessions or to f mer colonies. In Britain, Marga Thatcher's government intends reduce aid as part of its auster program.

Japan, which has been relativ tight-fisted about foreign aid, is nally starting to contribute: it e pects to be the second in the wo after the United States in absolu terms this year, but Japanese a remains low in terms of percenta of gross national product.

The Soviet Union and oth East bloc countries have avoide with a few exceptions, making s nificant long-term aid comm ments to developing countri whose problems, they claim, a legacies of colonialism.

One promising breakthrou against this bleak background an emerging consensus on the e ation of an energy-developme bank as an affiliate of the Wor Bank to match Western and OPE funds to develop energy suppli in non-oil developing countries.

"It could provide an auspicio start to big scale cooperation b tween industrial countries a OPEC," said Maurice Strong, former Canadian oil minister wh promoted the energy-bank idea.

Brandt Report's Focus

Despite this and other promi ing indications, the central id pursued by the Brandt Commi sion remains untouched.

In essense, the group's repo called for a three-way bargain which the industrialized countri would promise to greatly increa their development aid, oil expor ers would agree to maintain a be ter supply and price on oil, and d veloping countries would agree t spend their aid money on expor from the industrial countries to r vive the latters' unused productio capacity and thereby create mo jobs.

This plan is known as the "mas sive transfer" or "mutual interest theory. However, many aid experi believe that this approach is polit cally unacceptable in a perio when most Western leaders' to priority is fighting inflation.

"There's no reason to assum that pump-priming in Ghana i less inflationary than in Detroit o Leeds," an OECD official said."

Pertini Will Visit China

PEKING, Sept. 1 (UPI) — Ita ian President Sandro Pertini wi pay an official visit to China a Sept. 18-26, the Chinese new agency said today.

Chicago's Role As Second City May Be at End

CHICAGO, Sept. 1 (UPI) — Chicago may lose its status as the second most populous city in the United States to Los Angeles, preliminary census data obtained by the Chicago Tribune indicates.

The U.S. Census Bureau's preliminary count shows Chicago's population dropping 19 percent, to 2.72 million in 1980 from 3.36 million in 1970. If these numbers are certified, Los Angeles, with a population of 2.87 million, would become the nation's second city. It would cost Chicago $128 million in revenues for each year in the next decade and some representation in Congress, the Tribune said yesterday.

The data indicate that in the last decade, Chicago lost more than twice the number of people as it lost in the previous two decades. The most populous city in the United States is New York.

Alderman Roman Pucinski charged that the Census Bureau had drastically undercounted the Chicago population and said he would recommend that the city take legal action to prevent the figures from being certified.

حلقا من الأصل

Bars Some Politicians

eoul Leader Pledges o Hold '81 Election

By William Chapman

OUL, Sept. 1 (WP) — South an President Chun Doo n today promised to hold na- l elections next year but indi- that many politicians active e past will not be allowed to ipate.

an inaugural address this ing, Gen. Chun said that Korea is due for "a change erations among politicians" minate what he called "the al extremism" of the past.

. Chun, who recently re- l from the military to take he presidency, did not spell ncretely his plan for restrict- e elections but it appeared e was ruling out previous po- leaders active both in the op- n party and the party that pported the late president, hung Hee.

denounced the recent politi- st as tainted with "agitation, nality, factionalism, intrigue, arities and corruption."

is my belief that we cannot itting the helm of state in the of such politicians," he said.

convinced, therefore, that novation of our political cir- d a change of generations ; politicians are unavoida-

First Prescription

t description appears to ex- all three prominent political active until Gen. Chun's seized control of the coun- May. They are Kim Dae the principal opposition who is on trial for sedition; oung Sam, who renounced after weeks of house arrest, m Jong Pil, the former pre- md pro-government party who was arrested on corrup- arges and forced to surren- personal fortune.

ral other politicians have rrested and apparently also prohibited from the next ign.

inaugural address was Gen. first detailed prescription uth Korea's political future e began his rise to power by control of the military and aside the civilian govern- The United States, which nearly 40,000 troops in Korea under a security nt, has called on Gen. hold elections that would a broadly based govern-

s restricting the candi- en. Chun also said he in- hold the election with d of limitations on cam- He said that they would be conducted with "free and fair competition" and with "unproductive, overheated campaigning forestalled."

He said that the elections would be held under a new constitution in the first six months of 1981, but hinted that the schedule would be moved up if "a cooperative atmosphere matures satisfactorily." The new constitution is to be drafted quickly and submitted to a national referendum in October, he announced.

Indirect Election

Sources have said that the new constitution will provide for the indirect election of a president by an electoral body consisting of more than 5,000 members elected in precincts. Before the military crackdown in May, both major parties had intended to draft a constitution calling for the direct election of the president.

Gen. Chun is serving as interim president under martial law and is widely believed to be preparing to seek a full term, probably lasting for seven years. He promised today to establish "a tradition of peaceful transfer of power."

He also said that martial law will be lifted when South Korea is politically stabilized, but it was not clear whether he intends to lift the military rule before the elections. Gen. Chun said that the country should move toward democracy in a manner suited to its history.

"Democracy is now regarded as a universal good," he said. "However, it is not indigenous to Korea, but was introduced only after liberation from Japan [in 1945]. Therefore, despite this nation's various efforts to practice democratic politics, we have repeatedly paid the price of trial and error in the absence of a foundation on which democracy could materialize."

North Korean Statement

TOKYO, Sept. 1 (Reuters) — North Korea's Workers Party and other public organizations issued a joint statement today accusing Gen. Chun of running a "military fascist dictatorial system" more repressive than its predecessor.

The statement described Gen. Chun as "a truculent fascist tyrant and nation-splitter eclipsing the former dictator." North Korea's Rodong Sinmun newspaper said in an editorial today that the new president had come to office by means of violence and swindle, according to the Korean Central News Agency.



Associated Press

DOWN IN SMOKE — The 16-story Carlton House in Pittsburgh collapsed early Sunday morning after being imploded to make way for the city's Renaissance II project. The entire building was demolished in less than seven seconds by more than 1,000 explosive charges.

As Afghan Settlements Appear More Permament

Pakistani Resentment of Refugees Grows

By Stuart Auerbach

AZA KHEL, Pakistan, Sept. 1 (WP) — The Afghan refugees are settling in. A miniature city of mud huts, the usual housing in Afghanistan, has sprung up here to replace what a few months ago was a ragtailed collection of tents pitched in privately owned fields.

Now this highly visible refugee settlement has taken on a sense of permanance. It has become a visible symbol to residents of the northwest frontier province, who are becoming increasingly upset with the influx of Afghans, that the refugees appear here to stay.

"The people of the frontier have been very tolerant, but our sympathies are wearing out," said one Peshawar resident who poured out a litany of complaints against the Afghans. His view was echoed by a dozen residents interviewed in Peshawar.

He said the anti-refugee feelings have intensified during the summer and added that he feared open clashes could break out between the residents here and the Afghans who flooded over the border since a pro-Marxist regime seized power in a bloody coup in April, 1978. The vast majority of the one million Afghan refugees in this country are centered in the northwest frontier area.

Tensions have increased, according the Peshawar residents and international observers, as it has become obvious to the Pakistanis that the refugees will not be able to return to Soviet-occupied Afghanistan any time soon.

While there have been no serious incidents between refugees and Pakistanis in the frontier area, major clashes have been reported in the harsher, less hospitable desert areas of Baluchistan to the south, where the second large group of refugees in the country has congregated.

Clash in Pishan

One of the biggest clashes took place in the Baluch town of Pishan, where more than 100,000 refugees have set up a string of tribal camps in the hot, dry and dusty land alongside the road. The fight there was sparked by exactly what is now going on in this frontier village — refugees moving out of the temporary tents and putting up mud huts on privately own land.

The government of President Mohammad Zia ul-Haq has played down this clash, but according to reports reaching the Pakistan capital of Islamabad at least four persons were killed and the army had to be called in to keep order when a Baluch landowner bulldozed down the mud huts that refugees had just erected on his property.

As an indication of how frayed tempers are in Baluchistan, another clash in which two were reported killed was a battle that started when a refugee riding a motorcycle ran over a Baluch child.

The tensions are exacerbated in Baluchistan by the extreme poverty of the area and the harshness of the land, which can barely support the 2.5 million people who live there.

The addition of the refugees has placed great strain on the little water available in that arid land. More than 700,000 head of livestock brought in by the refugees are competing with Baluchis' sheep for scarce grazing land.

The same problems are present in the northwest frontier, but it has taken longer for the tensions to erupt into violence since the residents of that area and the refugees belong to the same great tribe, the Pushtoons, and in many cases have extended family relations. In Baluchistan, while the refugees are Pushtoons, many of the residents belong to the Baluch tribe.

Friction Points

Nonetheless, the tensions between Afghans and Pakistanis are not far below the surface around here. "The people are starting to feel the pressures," said a Peshawar resident.

Some of the friction points are slight — such as the increased automobile traffic in some sections of town or the invasion by Afghans of previously quiet neighborhoods. One man said Afghan refugee families in a quiet residential section of Peshawar use a vacant lot as a toilet, play their radios loudly day and night and have vastly increased the number cars coming and going. People now lock their front gates, he said.

"Afghans are not the best of neighbors," he said. "I wish them health and happiness — and that they go back to Afghanistan."

Beyond the personal irritants, there are major problems that the influx of 840,000 Afghans are creating for this rough and rocky land, which can only marginally support the people who live in this area.

Used to using wood as cooking and heating fuel, the refugees have cut down most of the trees in the Dir district, in the extreme northern section of the frontier province. In the Hazarra district there have been scuffles between Afghans and residents over tree-cutting and land rights. "The Afghan is by definition an enemy of trees. He cannot see a tree standing," said one frontier resident.

The wood shortage appears so great that the United Nations is studying ways to supply kerosene or some form of solid fuel to the refugees next winter.

'A Miracle'

The two million head of livestock — mostly sheep — had what the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees termed "a miracle" lambing season this spring. But the great increase in the number of sheep, it said, "is most likely to cause severe problems" of overgrazing during the coming winter months.

Moreover, the rapid arrival of camels as pack animals is expected to aggravate the grazing problems. Since there is little publicly owned land in the frontier territory, the arrival of the refugees is impinging on private property and long established grazing rights.

The Kuchis, the nomads who regularly move their herds between Afghanistan and Pakistan, for instance, moved in regular patterns that residents here knew and understood.

They paid for the use of pasture land, often in strange kinds of barter. They would, for example, be allowed to graze their stock in farmers' fallow fields for a few nights in return for leaving behind the manure which became fertilizer.

The refugees, however, are not paying. Often they were given permission to settle on a plot of land with the idea they would soon move on. Now, when the owners ask them to leave, they refuse because they have nowhere else to go.

The land here, lying beside the major highway connecting Peshawar 23 miles to the west and Islamabad, had been used to grow reeds which were sold by villagers to a nearby paper mill.

Now that source of income is closed to people here. The Afghans, though, are making themselves at home on the land. They have even set up tea shops as social centers and tapped into the main power lines for electricity.

Many Candidates Expected to Win Office

Politics Opening Up for U.S. Women

By A. O. Sulzberger Jr.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1 (NYT) — A new crop of women, emerging from local and state political victories of the 1970s, is reaching for national office this year, and analysts in both parties say it is almost certain that more women will serve in Congress in 1981 than ever before.

Many are waging well-financed, well-organized campaigns that reflect extensive political experience.

"The caliber of women running this year is light-years ahead of previous years," said Rosalie Whelan, director of the National Women's Educational Fund. "There is now a career ladder in politics for women that flows up from the states."

It is the creation of this ladder, by which women work up from county or city office to the state legislature and then to national office, that campaign analysts say has been the greatest change affecting women in politics. Established in the last decade, it is beginning to provide female candidates who are, in effect, professional politicians.

While a number of primaries of particular import to women, such as New York's, where two women are running for the Democratic nomination for the U.S. Senate, have not yet been held, it is believed that between 45 and 50 women will win either a congressional nomination. A decade ago, only 25 women did so.

Moreover, there is general agreement that a dozen or so women, about evenly divided between the major parties, stand at least an even chance of winning in November. If about half of them do, and the incumbent women — a senator and 16 representatives — win reelection, as expected, there will be at least 22 women in Congress.

The peak year for women so far was 1961, when 18 served in the House and two in the Senate. But even if 22 women end up in Congress next year, they will make up only 4.1 percent of the 535 persons in both houses.

"There are now women in the pipeline ready to win," said Ann Lewis, administrative aide to Rep. Barbara Mikulski, a Baltimore Democrat elected to the House in 1976.

"They weren't there six years ago. Before, if a woman made it to the state legislature, she was assumed to have made it. Now she, like the men on either side of her, is looking to move up."

Raising Money

A number of traditional problems stand in their way. Women in the past, and still today, have had difficulty raising money. They are not tied into the local networks of bank presidents, lawyers and community leaders who help a new candidate raise seed money.

"For women candidates, the biggest hurdle is being taken seriously," said Ranny Cooper, director of the Women's Campaign Fund.

In addition, many of them are running for what are considered "hopeless" seats, a traditional role for women in the past.

Finally, there is still a dearth of experience, although that is changing. A study in 1976 showed that more than 50 percent of the women running did not have a complete campaign organization, lacking such essential ingredients as operations for polling and for aiming their appeals at specific groups of voters.

There have been two major routes to Congress for women in the past. The first has been appointment to fill a vacancy — in many cases selection of a woman to fill the seat of her deceased husband. This was the main route for women in the 30 years after 1917, when Jeannette Rankin of Montana, elected to the House of Representatives the previous fall, became the first woman to serve in Congress.

In fact, until Sen. Nancy Landon Kassebaum of Kansas won her seat in 1978, all women in the Senate had been first elected or appointed to Congress to fill an unexpired term. While a few women still enter Congress this way, the process has been steadily eroding since World War II.

The second way was to follow a single issue, usually an emotional one, to the top. This year Bobbi Fiedler, 42, Republican leader of the antibusing movement in Los Angeles, stands a good chance of defeating Rep. James Corman, a Democrat. Mrs. Fiedler, who was elected to the Los Angeles school board in 1977 on the busing issue, is getting help from national Republican groups that have targeted Corman for defeat.

While women still enter Congress this way, the trend is toward younger, politically experienced women, counterparts of their male colleagues.

"It's far from a revolution," says Rep. Patricia Schroeder, a Colorado Democrat. "There have been so few women running in the past, and many who were didn't have a chance."

But as Miss Cooper noted: "We have more women doctors, more women lawyers, more women Indian chiefs. It's natural we'll have more women politicians."

China to Repair African Railway

LUSAKA, Zambia, Sept. 1 (Reuters) — China will provide Zambia and Tanzania with materials, technicians and loans for spare parts for line and locomotive repairs to help improve the performance of the ailing Tanzania-Zambia Railway, the Zambian transport minister said today.

Kingsley Chinkuli said agreement on the measures needed to revive the Chinese-built railroad linking central Zambia with Dar es Salaam was reached after five days of talks between ministers of the three countries last week.

China will send labor and materials to repair embankments in Tanzania and bridges in Zambia blown up by Zimbabwe-Rhodesian commandos in October, while local costs would be met by the host country, he said.

Hearst Tape Prompts California Suit

Court to Rule on Inmates' Privacy Rights

By Philip Hager

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 1 (LAT) — In the trial of Patricia Hearst, the last piece of evidence the jury heard was a surreptitiously obtained tape recording of her jailhouse conversation with a friend shortly after the newspaper heiress' arrest for bank robbery.

The recording, played to the jurors over the vigorous objections of Miss Hearst's attorneys, lacked an admission of guilt. But the tape — full of laughter, gossip, profanity and a certain tone of defiance — seemed to contradict the defense contention that Miss Hearst had been the helpless captive of terrorists. And the jury, after only 12 hours of deliberation, found her guilty.

Now, four years later, the issue of whether authorities may secretly monitor and record conversations between jail inmates and visitors has reached the California Supreme Court for what could be a landmark ruling. The case, scheduled to be argued Thursday, has stirred widespread interest.

It involves such practices at the San Mateo County Jail — the place where Miss Hearst's conversation was recorded as she spoke on a telephone intercom while looking at her visitor through a bulletproof glass window. Specifically, the court will be deciding whether prisoners in the state's jails enjoy a right to privacy that precludes eavesdropping.

Basic Right

Prosecutors say the right to privacy, added to the state constitution in 1972, was never intended to apply to the jailhouse. Defense attorneys argue that inmates should not forfeit such a basic right merely because they are being held by authorities.

The case involves a suit brought by lawyers for the American Civil Liberties Union against San Mateo County law enforcement authorities. It was filed shortly after the county's covert monitoring and recording of inmate conversations was disclosed during the Hearst trial. Conversations between inmates and lawyers and other legally privileged communications are not at issue.

The ACLU contends that persons being held pending trial and presumed innocent under the law should be able to converse privately with family members, friends and acquaintances who come to see them.

The county replies that monitoring is necessary to guard against escape plots and the smuggling of weapons, drugs and other contraband. Jail is jail, the county says, and an inmate should not expect the full range of rights enjoyed on the outside.

Although the ACLU says covert recording is commonplace in jails, authorities in some jurisdictions say they already prohibit such practices.

In Los Angeles County, for example, inmate conversations with visitors are not monitored. But as in other jails, physical contact is not permitted, and if a visitor wants to give something to an inmate — such as a change of clothing — it must be inspected and passed on by a guard.

Until now, the courts generally have been reluctant to cover jails and prisons with a cloak of privacy.

Last year, for example, the U.S. Supreme Court, ruling in a New York case involving jailhouse searches, noted that "the loss of freedom of choice and privacy are inherent" in incarceration. "And the fact that such detention interferes with the detainee's understandable desire to live as comfortably as possible during confinement does not convert ... detention into 'punishment,' " the court said.

Similarly, a state court of appeal refused last year to recognize a right to sexual privacy in the case of an inmate convicted of oral copulation with a fellow prisoner.

And in the Hearst case, the U.S. 9th Circuit Court of Appeals rejected her lawyers' contention that the monitoring of her conversation with Patricia Tobin, a longtime friend, and the use of the tape as evidence violated Fourth Amendment prohibitions against unreasonable search and seizure, as well as other provisions of the U.S. Constitution.

Despite those rulings, there appears to be increasing sentiment toward granting new protection to inmates awaiting trials.

Blaze Destroys Rig At New U.S. Gas Well

MANSFIELD, La., Sept. 1 (AP) — A nearly completed natural gas well blew out and caught fire today, shooting flames 200 feet high in parched woods near this city in northern Louisiana.

A sheriff's deputy reported that the crew got off the rig just before the fire started and that no one was hurt. The fire spread to the woods but was put out quickly, he said. The well rig was destroyed.

nese Finding Tourism Not Just for Foreigners

By Jay Mathews

IG (WP) — When Com- Party superiors in Hubei heard that a few young tion workers had taken a trip to Lu Mountain, they enounced it as a gross vio- "the principle of frugali-

comment caused an imme- roar, for after years of rk and Maoist politics, d more Chinese feel they led to a vacation. "Tours g people should be en- , not criticized," a group n workers complained to al China Youth News.

yone visiting China's lead- rist attractions realizes ys. this is a nation full of d sightseers now on the

; has not released any fig- vacation travel by Chinese es, preferring just to cite rd 2.2 million foreigners rseas Chinese who visited try in the first six months year. At several popular attractions this summer, the Chinese clearly out- d the visitors.

Camping on Beach

eidaihe, a resort on the the Bohai Gulf northeast ng, the beaches recently l of high school students anjin, coal miners from and schoolteachers from , all paying group rates to hotels or in some cases in tents.

Davis, 65, an American rom Claremont, Va., grew nissionary family in China embers when Beidaihe was retreat, off limits even to Chinese. Recently he and , Harriet, enjoyed drinks cream at an old German den, Kiesslings, still operater Chinese management.

young Chinese interpreter ked out a work-and-play . He spends some time oreign tourists to see such s the summer mansion of defense minister, Lin Piao, popular villain in Chinese return, he gets a month ard and beach privilege om his job with the Cana- bassy in Peking.

Chinese are even more re- l. Chen Wei, a cement fac- nager in Yunnan, obtained of introduction to cement s in three other provinces, roceeded over two months every scenic Chinese city ible — Shaoshan, Guilin, Hangzhou, Shanghai, Su- Wuxi, Nanjing, Xuahou, Peking and a few others. He a midtour telegram to ome.

Chen's adventure eventually cost him his job, but many Chinese have found safe ways to mix business and pleasure. In scenic Hangzhou, where President Richard Nixon toured the famous West Lake in 1972, about 50 persons in colorful costumes swarmed through Tiger Spring, a favorite stop. They were delegates to a conference that had just closed in Peking. All were taking a long way home via Hangzhou and Shaoshan, the birthplace of Mao.

Some Chinese workers, at least in large cities such as Shanghai, have joined tours organized by the China Travel Service, which until recently catered only to foreign guests.

Bai Zhouchu, 58, a Shanghai factory worker, joined a three-day tour of Hangzhou with his wife. The cost was $47, about a month's wages but still well within the range of most Chinese family savings. The Chinese travel agency has even begun to advertise: Its recent listing for a tour of Beidaihe brought a hearty response.

Residents of Shanghai, the most cosmopolitan of Chinese cities, appear to be the most accomplished travelers, and also the ones most likely to assume the role of the "ugly American" in a new era of Chinese tourism.

A Hangzhou official wrote a Shanghai newspaper, the Liberation Daily, to complain that on a tour of West Lake, "I saw some young men and women speaking the Shanghai dialect and wearing bizarre dress. Some of the young men and women were kissing against trees along the lake, and others were embracing and necking on benches. Others, behaving coyly, were posing for pictures. Yet others were teasing their lovers by showing false displeasure or were quarreling out of jealousy. Their conduct was so mean and disgusting as to spoil other people's fun."

At the Sun Yat-sen memorial, a large signboard at a prominent gateway has so many lines of finely wrought characters that a foreign tourist would assume it to be a scholarly explanation of the history of the place. What it says, actually, is: "Be quiet. Keep your clothes clean and tidy. No smoking. Don't bring any weapons, guns, pistols or sticks. Don't pick the flowers or climb trees. No spitting or littering."

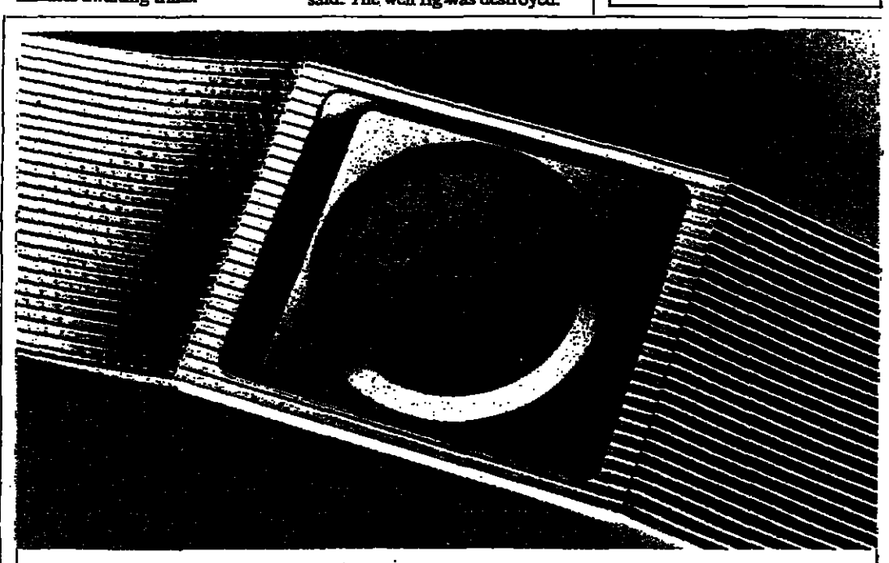
Spoilsports notwithstanding, the Peking leadership gave its blessing to the summer vacation craze last month in a very special way. The official magazine New Sports carried a picture of China's most important leader, Vice Chairman Deng Xiaoping, 76, swimming off the beach at Qingdao, one of Shandong province's best resorts.

We'll spoil you.
Hotel Okura
INTER•CONTINENTAL
AMSTERDAM
Telephone: 020 787111.
telex 16182

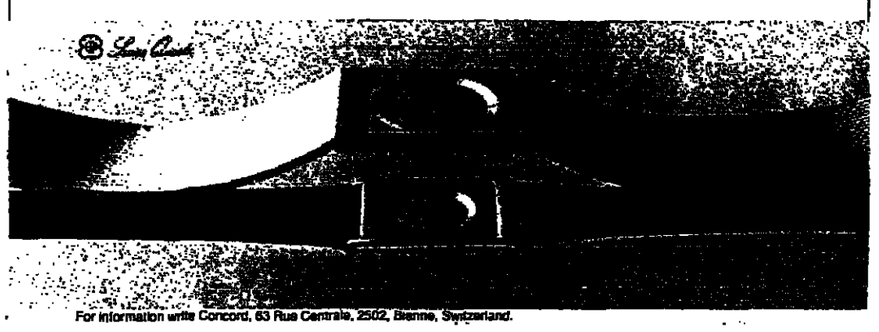
SONESTA
FLORIDA STYLE



Set among palm trees, this island resort is only 20 minutes from Miami. Our deluxe guest rooms, private villas with pools, tennis, swimming, sailing, miles of beaches. American and Oriental dining combine to make this the finest of tropical resorts. Stay in Florida ... Sonesta Style.
For reservations call your travel agent, Sonesta Instant Reservations Inc
Amsterdam (020) 25 65 42
Frankfurt (0611) 28 43 88
London (01) 628 3451
Paris (01) 079 17 17
Zurich (01) 302 08 57
SONESTA BEACH
HOTEL & TENNIS CLUB
350 Ocean Drive
Key Biscayne, Florida
(305) 361-2021. Telex: 519303
The American Express Card
welcome at Sonesta Hotels.
(Except Bermuda)



The Concord Delirium: the thinnest watch in the history of time.
Concord Delirium I came first. His. 1.98mm thin. A Swiss scientific feat. Every part redesigned. Creating an electronic quartz movement that is literally the watch itself.
Now, for her, Concord Delirium III. Thinner. 1.69mm. Smaller by one-third. Miniaturized in every proportion. Yet identical in accuracy. Equal in beauty. Each one hand-crafted in Switzerland of 18K gold.
Concord Delirium: the watch that revolutionized the watch. CONCORD QUARTZ



For information write Concord, 63 Rue Centrale, 2502, Bienne, Switzerland.

CAPITAL INVESTMENT IN SWITZERLAND
first class security, good return, absolute secrecy. Constant supervision by chartered accountant.
For full information write to:
CONFIDENTIA FIDUCIARIA S.A.
via ai Cipressi 2
CH 6612 Ascona
Tel.: 093/35 25 00.



ALL PERFUMES • COSMETICS
BAGS • SCARVES • TIES
FASHION ACCESSORIES
Best TAX-FREE EXPORT PRICES!
MICHEL SWISS
16, RUE DE LA PAIX
PARIS
2nd Floor, Elevator
FLAWLESS MAIL ORDER DEPARTMENT
FREE SAMPLES
Phone: 261.71.71.

Settlements Chief, a War Hero, Covets Defense Post

Outspoken Sharon Sparks Fireworks in Begin Cabinet

By James M. Markham

JERUSALEM (NYT) — Moshe Dayan, a general, has quit as foreign minister. Ezer Weizman, another general, has quit as defense minister. Deputy Prime Minister Yigael Yadin, a brilliant former chief of staff, has lapsed into a stoic silence. But Ariel Sharon, the outspoken general who led Israeli armor across the Suez Canal in the 1973 war, is still making himself heard in the tempestuous Cabinet of Prime Minister Menachem Begin.

"Look what happened to all those who tried," said Mr. Sharon, a large man who vaguely resembles a teddy bear but talks like a bulldozer. He was discussing the fate of soldiers who have stepped into the maelstrom of Israeli politics. "It's hard, very hard." He grinned. "One they have not managed to break — it's me."

"These are people who have dedicated 30 years of their life to deal with questions of life and existence," he said, in a mildly valedictory tone, speaking of his fellow soldier-politicians. "Does that give them any better chances to struggle with all these internal political experts? The answer is no. We were, I think, political babies when we had to face the political maneuvers of those who went not through the ranks, if I may use a military expression, but through the party apparatus."

Mr. Sharon is agriculture minister, and as head of the interministerial committee on settlements he spends much of his time in rapidly expanding the number of settlements in the occupied West Bank and the Golan Heights, an expansion that guarantees, he believes, that no Israeli government will ever pull back from them.

Irresistible Force

He is the government's most forceful advocate of Jewish settlement in the occupied territories and an ardent backer of the nationalist Gush Emunim settlers' organization. He is proud of his work, but in his heart he wants to be defense minister. However, his irresistible force has clashed with the immovable object of Mr. Begin, who has held the key portfolio since Mr. Weizman resigned in May.

The ensuing fireworks have been some of the best entertainment Israelis have had in months. Mr. Sharon has called Mr. Begin's part-time handling of the defense portfolio "irresponsible" and suggested that it was endangering the lives of Israelis. Mr. Begin has retorted with quotations from George Orwell about democracy and some being more equal than others.

On Aug. 10, the weekly Cabinet communique began: "The minister of agriculture has retracted the remarks he made in the communications media against the prime minister, and he apologizes for them." Later, however, Mr. Sharon appeared on national television to explain why he thought he would be a good defense minister.

Now Mr. Sharon has declared a cease-fire in his guerrilla war for the coveted job, and he and the prime minister are no longer insulting each other. "Now I don't have any quarrels with the prime minister," said Mr. Sharon with a straight face during a three-hour conversation at his office in Jerusalem. He seems to have accepted the reality that Mr. Begin's volatile Likud coalition might come apart if he became defense minister.

But Mr. Sharon, who is known as Arik, remains a center of dynamism, a kind of raw force, in the Begin Cabinet, and his views have a resonance that reaches well beyond his nominal responsibilities. "I established this Likud in 1973," he recalled. "I know how I managed to cross the canal, but I don't know how I managed to bring these five parties together."

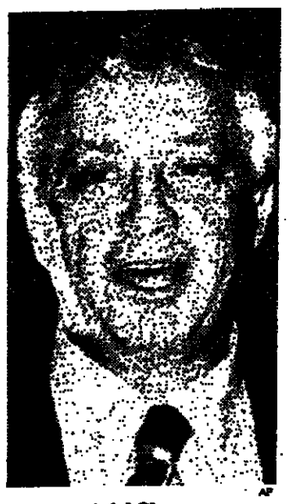
There has been talk lately about the imminent collapse of the Begin Cabinet, but Mr. Sharon thinks it will hold together to the end of its term in the fall of 1981. "Elections will be on the 17th of November," he predicted, "and even I am not not sure of the result of the election, though the polls now show things not so good."

West Bank Strategy

Mr. Sharon argued that with the Labor Party back in power, the Likud would be a formidable opposition. Moreover, he believes Labor's traditional goal of striking a territorial compromise with King Hussein over the West Bank is a mistake. He thinks instead that the Jordanian ruler should be displaced by a Palestinian who would represent that country's Palestinian majority.

"King Hussein is not a partner for negotiation," said Mr. Sharon. "He has nothing to offer. The day we will move from any area in Judea or Samaria," the biblical terms for the West Bank, "the Jordanians will enter and establish a Palestinian state, a PLO state," he said, in a reference to the Palestine Liberation Organization.

"Jordan is already a Palestinian state," he declared. "The obstacle — one might say a sympathetic obstacle — is King Hussein."



Ariel Sharon

Mr. Sharon recalls that during the 1970 civil war in Jordan, in which the king's army routed Yasser Arafat's Palestinian guerrillas, he would not have minded seeing the guerrillas triumph. He evidently still believes that if Mr. Arafat were today president of a Palestinian state with its capital in Amman, Israel would be nearer to peace with its neighbors.

Mr. Sharon holds out a benign vision: "A Palestinian state in Jordan — a common solution for the inhabitants of Samaria and Judea. And the final stage — an alliance, or a federation, between Israel, the Palestinian state in Jordan, and Egypt. There is no reason why Jews and Arabs cannot live together."

Zimbabwe Seeks Foreign Investors

SALISBURY, Sept. 1 (Reuters) — Prime Minister Robert Mugabe reaffirmed in his remarks to businessmen attending a privately organized conference on Zimbabwe's economic potential that private enterprise was welcome and that foreign companies would be allowed to remit profits.

The six-day conference will provide potential foreign investors with information about an economy which, until the lifting of international trade sanctions against the former Rhodesia, was one of the world's most secretive.

Mr. Mugabe said his government remained committed to creating a Socialist, democratic society anchored by the rule of law and the rights of individuals. But "private initiative and private enterprise have an assured role to play in the developmentof the country," he told delegates. He added that a detailed code for foreign investors was being worked out.

Can Be Used on Living Tissue

Sound Microscope 'Looks' Under Surfa

By Walter Sullivan

PALO ALTO, Calif. (NYT) — A microscope now in the final stages of development uses sound at very short wavelengths and may offer scientists new ways of examining alloys, computer components and living cells that were unavailable with other microscopes.

The technology for the acoustic microscope has been developed at several laboratories, including the one here headed by Prof. Calvin Quate of Stanford University.

Internal Vibrations

Stanford has issued a license to E. Leitz Wetzlar, a West German optical company, to begin commercial production of the microscope, and the Olympus concern in Japan is said to be preparing for production.

A key feature of the acoustic microscope is its ability to examine the properties of specimens a short way below their surface. This is possible because, if the sound waves hit the specimen at a certain "critical" angle, they induce internal vibrations resulting in observable effects on the image.

Mr. Quate pointed out that much of the material of living cells is transparent to light, whereas it responds in revealing ways to acoustic scanning.

In addition, metal alloys that look homogeneous under light appear in acoustic images as a mosaic of slight differences in the relative abundances of the constituent metals or their crystal orientation. Such factors bear on the material's ability to resist deformation and other stresses.

Microscopic "chips" and other electronic devices, in which thin films of one material have been deposited on another to produce complex circuitry, can be tested to see if, for example, the films are adhering properly.

Oil Industry Uses

The petroleum industry, Mr. Quate said, is interested in using the device to find the carbon content of coal samples for possible conversion to liquid fuel.

In an acoustic microscope the image depends on the elastic properties of the material being scanned, while in optical microscopes the image depends on the light-scattering, refracting and absorbing properties of the observed material.

In both cases, only details larger than the wavelengths of the impinging light or sound can be observed. The success of the acoustic microscope has therefore depended in large measure on being able to scan the specimen with sound at extremely short wavelengths.

Expressed as frequency, or vibration rate, rather than wavelength, sound waves of 20 to 20,000 cycles a second can be heard by the human ear. Sound waves in the new microscope reach a frequency as high as a billion cycles. It appears that such high-frequency sound waves do not harm living cells.

Because high-frequency sound does not travel effectively through a gas, the observations are conducted in a fluid, usually water. The sound waves are transmitted through a microscopic, hemispheric pit carved in the surface of a sapphire crystal that acts as a lens.

As sound waves pass through the lens into the liquid, they are focused to a point. Waves bounced back from the specimen are received through the same lens operating in reverse.

Then, scanning is performed back and forth along a succession of lines, forming a "raster," much the same as in a television set. In this case, however, the ... moves rather than the s... beam. The specimen is os... back and forth 60 times a ... to form a succession of lin... produce a complete image ... 30 seconds. The image, th... larged electronically from ... several thousand times, ... played on a television scree...

Mr. Quate believes th... acoustic microscope may ... place with optical, electro... eventually, X-ray microsco... standard research tool. Th... tron microscope cannot be ... living tissue because it oper... a vacuum and specimens ... must be coated with metal.

In optical microscopes, b... cal details often become ... only after staining, which ca... the specimen. The acoustic ... scope has been used so ... human chromosomes, bloo... and embryonic chicken cells.

Computer Malfunctions, ... Kills 1,500 U.S. Lab Mi...

By John Feinstein

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 1 (WP) — Fifteen hundred mice have died here, an event that one scientist called "an utter tragedy" and another labeled "an unmitigated disaster."

The words were not hyperbole for the scientists. The mice were part of $1-million worth of federally financed biological research projects being conducted at the University of Southern California.

The mice died Friday in the basement of the Andrus Gerontology Center at USC because a computer designed to control the temperature in their storage area malfunctioned, allowing the heat in the room to climb to 100 degrees.

"It's impossible to tell at this point how badly our projects will be affected," Dr. Harold Slavkin said. "Today's the day of the cyclone and we're still dusting ourselves off. It depends on several things. If the university can come up with the money fairly quickly so we can buy new animals, we could be all right."

Dr. Slavkin and the seven other researchers whose projects were affected were drafting a memo reporting the incident to the university.

'Awful Sight'

"When we walked in the basement, it looked like the Guyana massacre of mice," Dr. Slavkin said. "Everywhere you looked there were dead mice. It was an awful sight. And an awful stench."

In all, 2,000 test mice were housed in the basement ... gerontology center. Dr. S... said he was uncertain whet... 500 survivors would be of a... to the scientists. "If you were ... entist, would you want that k... uncertainty hanging over yo... ing?"

Most adversely affected ... accident was the project ... Caleb Finch, who was worki... a series of experiments inv... the effects of steroids of agir... how changes in the brain aff... ing in the rest of the body.

Many of the mice in Dr. F... colony that died were 30 m... old — the equivalent of 80 h... years.

"We were fortunate that w... just completed an important ... of our testing," Dr. Finch ... "Otherwise, this could have ... complete wipeout. As it is, ... completely destroyed right n...

Drs. Slavkin and Dr. Finch ... it will take at least eight ... weeks to get new mice — ... university can supply the $7... needed.

Belgian Envoys to Za...

BRUSSELS, Sept. 1 (AP) — ... gium will soon send five more ... tary advisers to Zaire, defens... partment sources said here t... There are currently 110 Be... military advisers in Zaire as pa... a 1979 military cooperation a... ment between Brussels and ... shasa.

ABITARE SCAI

Living SCAI

SUN, SMILES AND SEA IN ITALY

BUY YOURSELF A HOUSE IN SARDINIA AS WELL AS IN OTHER ITALIAN DISTRICTS. A VERY GOOD INVESTMENT AND ALSO A WAY TO ENJOY UNFORGETABLE HOLIDAYS AMONG GENEROUS AND HEARTY PEOPLE.



We offer flats of various sizes in Sardinia through financing, too up to 75%:

COSTA ROMANTICA: at 10 km. from Olbia/Costa Smeralda international airport, N° 185 single-family units of 40/50 sq.m. each at a cheap price—adjoining hotel in preparation, fitted with sport and recreational facilities.

TORTOLI'/ARBATAX: nearby the sea preferred by Jacques Picard, flats of 60/80 sq.m. each fitted in the residential area of "Porto Frailis."

COSTA SMERALDA/PORTO CERVO and PORTO ROTONDO: Single and two-family villas of 120/130 sq.m. each, condominium sport facilities.

STINTINO: on the exotic beach facing Corsica, miniflats fully furnished with adjoining sport and recreational facilities.

We also offer:

APULIA: flats located nearby the splendid sea of Gargano.

CALABRIA/SICILY: tourist and industrial development areas, both under study and already accomplished.

ROME: grand style villa at town center with 13.000 sq.m. private park. Price: U.S. $5 million.

TURIN/AOSTA VALLEY: miniflats with residence-style furnishings among the most beautiful mountains in the world.

(SCAI-HOLDING of SERVICES real estate dept. — Promotion and development of contracting enterprise both in Italy and abroad. Financing and commercial advice for international exchange and economical cooperation.)

Addresses of main SCAI offices

In Italy: 09100 CAGLIARI (Sardinia), Via Crispi 19. Tel.: (070) 663.646 - 663.902.
08100 NUORO (Sardinia), Via Leonardo da Vinci 40. Tel.: (0784) 31176.
00185 ROMA, Via F. Turati 86. Tel.: (06) 734.515 - 730.373.
20122 MILANO, Via Durini 5. Tel.: (02) 701.896 - 781.020.
10100 TORINO, Corso Turati 19/b. Tel.: (011) 503.555 - 506.353.

In Switzerland: 1204 GENEVE, c/o PROMECO S.A., 92 Rue du Rhone. Tel.: 214.922 - 214.923. Tlx.: 422707 PROMEC.

Iberia, Experience.



We have acquired a lot of experience during our climb to become the 2nd biggest European airline and the 6th in the world. Now Iberia, International Airlines of Spain, offers you 94 destinations in Europe, the Middle East, America and Africa.

And always with the same friendly, personal attention that we have been giving our passengers since we were a small airline. Perhaps we owe our growth to our exceptionally well-trained crews, the most modern aircraft, our highly qualified mechanics and ground personnel. But we have not lost the personal and friendly touch. Because for Iberia what matters most of all is the passenger. You.

IBERIA
INTERNATIONAL AIRLINES OF SPAIN

We take you further.

*Benumber of passengers transported IATA statistics

The Management of Foreign Exchange Risks

Paris October 13-14

New York November 24-25*

Jean-Yves Haberer, Director of the French Treasury, and *Filippo Maria Pandolfi*, Minister for the Treasury of Italy and Chairman of the IMF Governors Committee on the International Monetary System, will be featured speakers at the fifth International Herald Tribune/Forex Research conference on the "Management of Foreign Exchange Risks," to be held October 13 and 14 at the Paris Hilton.

Designed to assist senior executives in solving the complex foreign exchange problems they encounter daily, this two-day working conference will include presentations by Financial Directors and Treasurers of some of Europe's most important corporations: Unilever, IBM, Saint-Gobain-Pont-à-Mousson, Occidental Petroleum, Renault, Electrolux, Gasunie, Dow Chemical and Pechiney Ugine Kuhlman.

They will discuss specific techniques for managing currency exposure (debt versus forward markets, netting, measuring results, dealing with trading rooms, the role of timing, etc.) as well as such overall policy questions as centralization versus decentralization of foreign exchange exposure.

Of special interest as the U.S. presidential elections approach will be a speech by *Robert Solomon* of the Brookings Institution on the outlook for the world economy.

The international monetary system will be a major subject of discussion, with Mr. *Haberer* speaking on the EMS, Mr. *Pandolfi* on reserve asset diversification, and *Walter Seipp*, Vice Chairman of Westdeutsche Landesbank, on the role of the Deutschemark.

The conference will close with a forecast for the major currencies by Forex Research.

Each speech will be followed by a question and answer period, and simultaneous English-French translation will be provided.

Make sure your company is represented at this important international conference. Complete and return the registration form below today.

*A similar conference will be held in New York on November 24 and 25, featuring Henry Wallich of the U.S. Federal Reserve Board and the Right Honorable Edward Heath, M.P. Write to the International Herald Tribune conference office at the address below or phone Paris 747.12.65 for details.

CONFERENCE REGISTRATION FORM

Please enroll the following participant for the conference to be held October 13 and 14, 1980 in Paris.

Fees are payable in advance of the conference. Each participant: FF 3,000 or the equivalent (plus 17.6% TVA for registrations from France). Fees will be returned in full for any cancellation that is postmarked on or before September 29, 1980.

☐ Please invoice ☐ Check enclosed

Surname
First Name
Position
Company
Address
City/Country
Telephone Telex

Return to: International Herald Tribune
Foreign Exchange Conference
181, avenue Charles-de-Gaulle
92521 Neuilly Cedex, France
Telephone. 747.12 65 Telex: 612832 2-9-80

HOTEL RESERVATION FORM

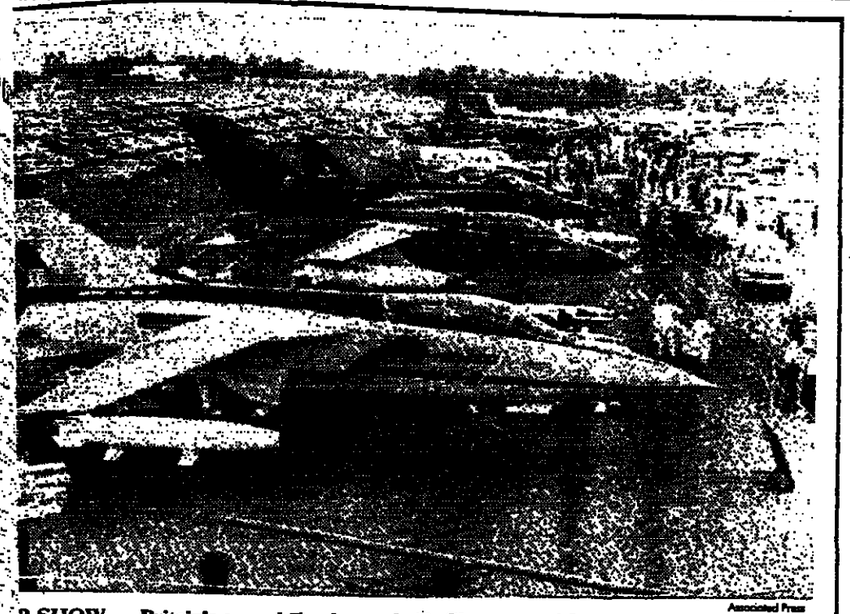
Please reserve accommodations for nights of October 12 and 13:

☐ Single (FF 325 per night + 22% tax)
☐ Double (FF 375 per night + 22% tax)

A block of rooms has been reserved for participants at preferential rates on a first-come, first-served basis. Reservations must be received by October 6 with a check for the first night.

Surname
First Name
Position
Company
Address
City/Country
Telephone Telex

Return to. Madame Annick Durand
Direction Commerciale
Foreign Exchange Conference
Hotel Paris Hilton
18, avenue de Suffren
75540 Paris Cedex 15
Telephone: 273.92.00 Telex: 200955



R SHOW — Britain's annual Farnborough Air Show opened Monday for one week. This neral view of the fair shows the European jet fighter Tornado in the foreground.

Associated Press

Effect of 'Biological Field' Is Doubted

Moscow Rejects Claims of Woman Healer

By Anthony Austin

SCOW, Sept. 1 (NYT) — viet authorities have publicized the cult that has been ping around Yevgeniya na) Davitashvili, a healer ays she can cure diseases e force of a biological field ting from her hands.

week, the weekly newspa- iteraturnaya Gazeta published the text of a round-table dis- by a group of scientists re- her claims, and reported a ent by the Ministry of Pub- alth describing the press ty around her as dangerous. una, as she is known, be- he talk of Moscow parties this year with the spread of that credited her with the improvement in the physi- pearance of the 73-year-old leader, Leonid Brezhnev, af- winter vacation in the Cri- he rumors have been ridi- by some Soviet sources, but ersisted.

healer is also rumored to eated Nikolai Baibakov, the tic planning chief, and Bor- vsky, the health minister.

Large Following

is not open to doubt is the llowing she has attracted Tbilisi, the Georgian capi- re she lives, and in Mos- uch she visits frequently. ls of Muscovites, includ- ing people in the arts, attend her seances, as she calls her healing sessions, in her Moscow apartment. Thousands swear by her, recounting tales of relatives or friends she is alleged to have healed.

Of Assyrian origin, born in Russia and married to a Georgian, Dzhuna became aware of her strange powers when she was a child, and today she is the possessor of a "hitherto undiscovered natural gift" that could, if properly studied, lead mankind to the long-sought elixir of health, said an admiring article about her two weeks ago in Komsomolskaya Pravda, the Communist youth daily.

Last week, this article was criticized by the Health Ministry as the kind of sensationalism that "could lead to dangerous consequences."

The ministry, in its statement in Literaturnaya Gazeta, said it had set up a commission to look into the claims made on Dzhuna's behalf and on behalf of other healers. The claims are that ailments, from lumbago, high blood pressure and Parkinson's disease to ulcers and cancer, lend themselves to diagnosis and cure by the energy waves of the healer's biological field.

Ignorance Seen

The commission investigated reports and rumors about such alleged cures and found that none of them had taken place in clinical conditions necessary for scientific substantiation of their accuracy. Moreover, it said, many of the accounts spread by word of mouth and appearing in the press were the outgrowth of ignorance and contradicted the basic laws of medicine.

The national ministry said an "examination of the activities of Y. Davitashvili" by a panel of the Georgian Ministry of Health had "confirmed the groundless nature of the assertions that it is possible to effect cures with the help of a 'biological field.' "

Some of the scientists taking part in the round-table discussion said that people who went to healers might feel better as a result of hypnosis, suggestion and psychosomatic effects, and that this well-being could affect the functioning of body cells.

The ministry said that the effect of mind on body required research. But, it said, there is "no reliable basis for believing there is some kind of special 'biological field' distinct from known physical fields."

Cambodians Get UN's Assistance In Resettlement

GENEVA, Sept. 1 (Reuters) — The UN high commissioner for refugees has begun $14-million program to resettle in their home villages Cambodians who fled to Vietnam, Laos, Thailand and the Thai border area, the organization announced today.

Phnom Penh authorities have agreed to let the UNHCR's staff from Geneva visit some of the 310,000 Cambodians who have already gone back home, the Southeast Asia coordinator, Zia Rizvi said.

The UNHCR has sent seven negotiating missions to Cambodia since February and on Aug. 4 received written assurances from Phnom Penh that it could check on how the program was being run.

The four-month project, which starts today and extends until the end of December, will give the returning refugees food to meet their immediate requirements, as well as seeds, tools and fishing nets.

So far 115,000 Cambodians have returned from Vietnam, leaving 35,000 still to be resettled. About 175,000 out of several hundred thousand have left Thailand and the border area, and 20,000 have gone from Laos leaving 10,000 Cambodians in that country.

Landmark Accord to Cut Pollution At Coal-Fueled Plant in New Mexico

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 1 (LAT) — The Four Corners electrical generating facility in New Mexico, one of the largest and dirtiest coal plants in the nation, is to become one of the cleanest under a landmark agreement between environmental groups and several utility companies.

Under the terms of a recent settlement, the companies will install $540 million in advanced pollution-control equipment on the two largest coal-burning units. The equipment is expected to reduce sulfur oxide emissions from a current 350 tons per day to about 98 tons.

Since 1975, an Arizona utility company in the operating consortium had opposed installing the equipment, arguing that it was unnecessary, difficult to operate and too expensive in relation to the benefits produced. Several lawsuits ensued, the last of which was pending when the agreement was reached.

Environmentalists said the settlement represented a concession by the companies that such equipment could be installed successfully and without extreme burdens on their customers. The utility consortium has until Dec. 31, 1984, to install the equipment.

Strain Grows Between Ottawa, Provinces

Canada Nears Showdown on Constitution

By Henry Giniger

OTTAWA, (NYT) — The federal government and the 10 provincial governments have ended a summerlong search for a more harmonious federal system without any firm agreement but with better prospects than when they started in July.

Relations between Ottawa and the provinces, never easy at best, have become even more strained as a result of a continuing threat by Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau to move without provincial agreement, if necessary, to make the constitution a purely Canadian document instead of the British law it now is.

This threat will hang over a five-day meeting between Mr. Trudeau and the provincial heads of government that will begin in Ottawa on Sept. 8. The meeting will attempt to bridge the still considerable gaps that exist between the federal and provincial positions after the summer discussions on a list of 12 items that would be part of a new constitution.

On about half of the list, the provinces were able to reach a common position among themselves, and the federal government remains the only holdout. These positions have mainly to do with increasing provincial power in such fields as communications, fisheries, and resources, both offshore and underground, or with staving off a federal effort to limit their powers over the economy in the interest of free movement of goods, people, capital and services.

Minister Optimistic

Jean Chretien, federal minister of justice and the federal negotiator, who had made some concessions to provincial sensibilities regarding their powers, expressed optimism that some agreement could be reached when the heads of government assemble. He was joined by Roy Romanow, attorney general of Saskatchewan, who said, "The only way this country can stay together is through compromise."

The search for new constitutional arrangements to replace the British North America Act, under which Canada was formed in 1867, has been going on for about 50 years but has never resulted in unanimous agreement.

Under the present system, the British Parliament must act every time Canada wishes to make a change. Up to now, this has been done by a joint address of the Canadian Parliament, backed by the provinces, to the British monarch. For Mr. Trudeau, this is a humiliating, colonial arrangement.

In May, when the Quebec government sought backing for a move to leave the Canadian federation, Mr. Trudeau promised quick action on consitutional reform if voters rejected the sovereignty proposal in a referendum, which they did overwhelmingly.

Despite provincial protests, he and his aides have served notice that the September conference constitutes a deadline and that with or without an agreement from the provinces on reform measures, the constitution would be made Canadian by August of next year. Some polls indicate popular support for this position.

Last month, the ministers labored with what Mr. Romanow called "the feeling that whatever we did did not matter" because Ottawa intended to act unilaterally in any case. When asked to guarantee that this would not happen, Mr. Chretien, the federal negotiator, refused, but he did continue to insist that the federal government was generally interested in obtaining as much agreement as possible on the 12 items.

Recenly, a confidential memorandum to Mr. Trudeau from the government's highest civil servant, Michael Pitfield, clerk of the Privy Council, was leaked to an Ottawa newspaper. It outlined the steps needed for the federal government to take action on the constitution without provincial consent.

The memorandum, which was not disavowed, has created a political furor, with almost all provinces and political parties denouncing what Premier Rene Levesque of Quebec called "an aggression" and "a power grab."

While everyone agrees on the desirability of obtaining control over the constitution, such action would leave intact the essential problem of how power is to be shared between the two levels of government. But Mr. Trudeau feels that this debate will go on for years and he wishes quick action now, since he has the votes to push it through both the House of Commons and the Senate.

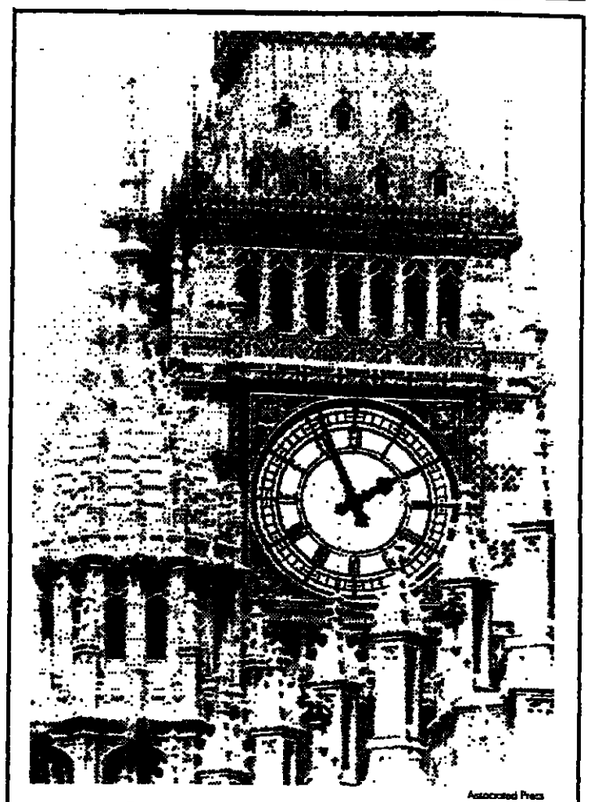
Having announced his intention to retire before the end of his term, Mr. Trudeau, 60, is no longer believed to be much concerned with electoral consequences.

Militants in U.K. Decry Papal Visit

LONDON, Sept. 1 (UPI) — Militant Protestants in Northern Ireland and Scotland have protested the planned trip of Pope John Paul II to Britain in 1982.

The Rev. Ian Paisley, a hard-line Protestant politician in Ulster, said the invitation for the pope to visit was made "by a back door, flouting the constitution and the laws of the realm." Jack Glass, a militant Scottish Protestant pastor, warned that Protestants would protest "at any point where the pope might try to enter the country [Scotland]."

A spokesman for Queen Elizabeth II, the titular head of the Church of England, said the monarch "welcomes the visit," adding that "naturally, if the queen is in England at the time, she will receive the pope." Catholic officials said the pope will not visit Northern Ireland.



Associated Press

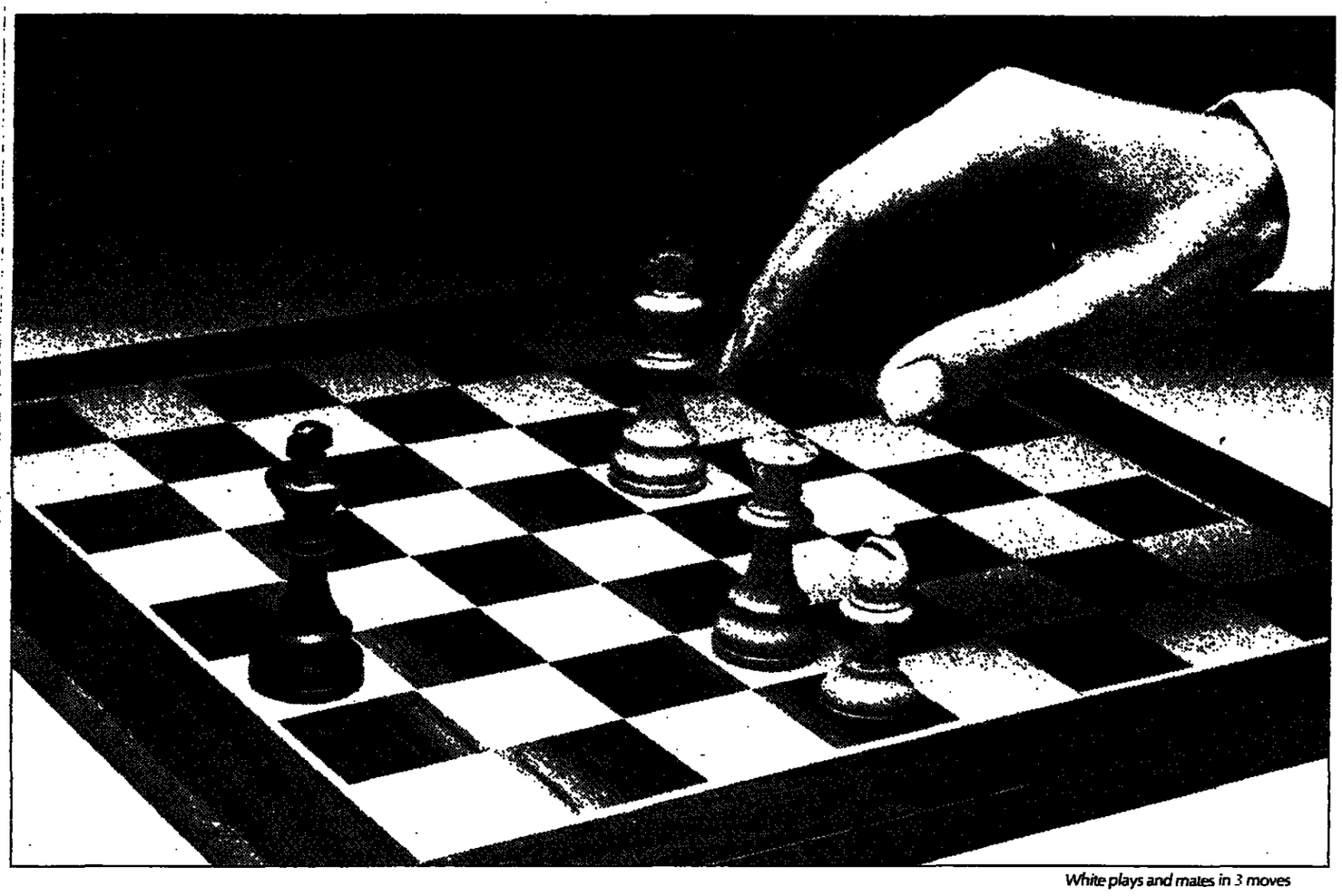
THREATENED LANDMARKS — London's Clock Tower and Victoria Tower have deteriorated because of London's air and, like the rest of the Houses of Parliament, need restoration, a parliamentary committee says. Work on the 180-year-old buildings may cost up to £5 million.

U.S. Panel Warns Smokers Hooked

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1 (WP) — The government's main advisory body on drug abuse wants Congress to add a blunt warning that cigarette smoking is "addictive" to the cigarette package label saying smoking is "dangerous to your health."

There is greatly increased scientific evidence that cigarettes are physiologically and psychologically addictive in the same sense as heroin or morphine, Dr. William Pollin, the government's top drug abuse scientist, said Friday.

The National Advisory Council on Drug Abuse voted in May to urge Health and Human Services Secretary Patricia Roberts Harris to propose strengthening the warning, but the news was just disclosed.



White plays and mates in 3 moves

PARIS 1980 SEPTEMBRE OCTOBRE NOVEMBRE

La Ville de Paris
présente le
18e FESTIVAL INTERNATIONAL DE DANSE DE PARIS
en co-production avec le
FESTIVAL D'AUTOMNE A PARIS
Hommage à Igor Stravinski

THÉATRE DES CHAMPS-ÉLYSÉES
Du 10 au 21 Septembre (1)
THE NEW-YORK CITY BALLET
TROIS PROGRAMMES DIFFÉRENTS
ORCHESTRE COLONNE
Du 6 au 12 Octobre (2)
TWYLA THARP DANCE FOUNDATION
Du 18 au 30 Novembre (3)
BALLET DE L'OPERA DE PARIS
ORCHESTRE COLONNE
SOIRÉES 20h30 • MATINÉES 14h30: 14, 21 SEPT - 12 OCT - 23, 30 NOV
MATINÉES 15h: 13, 20 SEPT - 11 OCT - 22 NOV
RELACHE LES 15 SEPTEMBRE, 8 OCTOBRE, 24, 27 NOVEMBRE
THÉATRE LE PALACE
Du 3 au 15 Novembre (4)
BOWYER AND BRUGGEMAN DANCE COMPANY
SOIRÉES 20h30 • RELACHE LE 9 NOVEMBRE
Location Théatre, Agences, par Téléphone 225 44 38 et par Correspondance

The right move in international banking

Check Creditanstalt's performance; its skilled handling of finance; its speed and efficiency.

We serve 90 of Austria's top 100 companies. You can rely on us for rapid dealings with Comecon countries. For direct contacts with the Middle East. For worldwide banking facilities through our membership of EBIC.

Creditanstalt's services take in foreign exchange and Eurocurrency dealings; export finance; Eurocurrency loans; project financing; package deals; investment banking and expert advice on monetary matters right across the board.

You know the right move . . . Contact Creditanstalt for further information—and for the solution to the problem above.

125 years of banking

Creditanstalt

Austria's leading international bank

Creditanstalt-Bankverein, Schottengasse 6, A-1010 Vienna.
Telephone: (0222) 66 22-1221. Telex: 13030

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Page 6 Tuesday, September 2, 1980

The Big Question Remains

Gdansk's shipyard workers have won an extraordinary victory. The concessions they have extracted from the Polish government represent fundamental changes in the Communist system. There is little doubt that their success will reverberate across Eastern Europe. But there are too many precedents for delayed but brutal responses in such cases to grow sanguine about what has happened in Poland.

The response in Hungary, 1956, was not instantaneous, and it took until August before the Red Army moved in to crush the Prague Spring. Both Hungary and Czechoslovakia have had a lasting effect, but the incipient revolutions in both countries were rolled back. All three cases are different in significant ways. But in the most basic way, they are the same. They posed — in Poland's case the present tense is still appropriate — a threat to party control, which means Soviet control.

The Soviet leadership has left no doubt as to what it thinks of the settlement reached by the strikers and the Warsaw regime. An editorial in the party newspaper, Pravda, bluntly laid out the Soviet position as follows: "Anti-Socialist elements succeeded in infiltrating a number of enterprises on the Polish coast, above all at Gdansk, where, misusing the confidence of the workers, they were using economic difficulties for their counterrevolutionary objectives."

"Anti-Socialist" and "counterrevolutionary" are strong terms in the Communist lexicon. If it is established that anti-Socialists and counterrevolutionaries can have their way in Poland, where might that lead? The implications of the Pravda editorial are clear. The Gierek government has failed and the concessions granted are unacceptable.

The question now is what Moscow will do about it. It has never tolerated a challenge of this magnitude. And there is nothing to suggest that this one will be tolerated.

There seems little doubt, though, that President Leonid Brezhnev and his colleagues in the Soviet Politburo would like to avoid sending tanks into Poland. One possible next step would be a change of government. As far as the Kremlin is concerned, Edward Gierek would appear to have exhausted all his credit. A new leader probably could not cancel the gains of the shipyard workers without igniting the country, but he would be in a better position to manage a calculated whittling away of the freedoms that have been won.

Should such a course seem inadequate, the possibility of Soviet military intervention cannot be ruled out. Excuses abound. The Soviet tanks could roll against coal miners and steelworkers in Silesia, for example, to crush the threat to Socialism in that part of the country. Or they could occupy large parts of Poland to drive out the foreign capitalist agents who are behind all the trouble. After all, didn't United Auto Workers president Douglas Fraser declare that Western unions had supplied aid to the striking Polish workers? What could be clearer?

For the moment, the Soviet Union and its satellites are not reporting on the Polish agreement to permit independent trade unions and to eliminate numerous kinds of censorship. But those are the issues that preoccupy them.

The threat to Soviet dominance in Poland is far more serious than having the right Communist running Afghanistan. Despite the jubilation of victory and the return of the workers to their factories, the situation is more delicate and dangerous now than before the agreement was signed.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE.



Caution After the Pessimism

By Malcolm Toon

WASHINGTON — The news from Poland seems encouraging. It appears that some observers in the West — including myself — who were doubtful that the Russians would acquiesce to the strikers' demands were overly pessimistic.

It may turn out that the government's concessions on the crucial free trade union issue will be largely cosmetic or, if genuine, will be confined to the Gdansk area. But there is no denying that Lech Walesa and his fellow shipyard workers have had a stunning success that must inevitably have a significant effect on life in Poland and throughout the Soviet bloc.

Still, I caution against the heady assessments that are bound to follow the weekend's developments. There has been no change in the fundamental character of political life in Poland. The workers of Gdansk agreed not to challenge the foundations of Poland's one-party Communist system.

I expected the Kremlin to regard genuinely free trade unions as a first step down the slippery slope toward pluralism — the arch-enemy of Communism everywhere. This may still be the Kremlin's view. If so, the concessions to the Polish workers may turn out to be more apparent than real.

Ideologues

The fundamental point is that the Russians will not tolerate any dilution of the principle of party exclusivity. I have little patience with those who naively insist that because the Kremlin is now beset with so many seemingly insoluble problems, and because its world image is so tarnished by its invasion of Afghanistan, it may be reluctant again to resort to strong-arm methods to have its way.

Certainly, the uneasy truce along the Chinese border, the difficulties in Afghanistan, the deterioration in relations with Washington and the sad state of the Soviet economy would give reasonable men pause. But the men of the Kremlin are not reasonable — they are ideologues; and those who are ideologically motivated do not act logically and reasonably. Their all-consuming concern is the preservation of their system and empire, and they will pay any price to preserve them.

This hard truth seems to have been recognized by at least some of the principals in the drama we have seen played out in Poland since early July. Gierek recognized it when he said last week: "There are limits that must not be overstepped by anyone. These limits are marked by Poland's reason for being. Only a Socialist Poland can be a free and independent state with frontiers."

Cardinal Wyszynski also recognized it when, speaking a few days ago at Czestochowa, he appealed to the workers to return to their jobs and warned them that their demands, "even if justified, as most of them are, cannot be satisfied right away."

And the Polish Communist Party daily, Tribuna Ludu, recognized it in a sharply worded editorial before the weekend, grimly reminding the public that "the current crisis can bring the country to the brink of catastrophe." It sounded the alarm bell of partition by noting the similarity between the current crisis and "the events of the 18th century."

The Danger

We in the West must be equally realistic in our assessment of what is possible in the way of change, in Poland and elsewhere in Europe.

I yield to no one in my admiration and sympathy for the Polish people, whom I came to know well when I was a third secretary in the U.S. Embassy in Warsaw immediately after World War II. Like most Westerners, I am anguished by the plight of the Polish workers. But I think we would do our Polish friends and others in Eastern Europe a serious disservice if we, by our statements and actions, should leave the impression that we believe the weekend's developments represent a sea change in Soviet attitudes.

The Polish workers have achieved a great deal. They have demonstrated to the world the true nature of life under Soviet-type Communism. They have brought about major changes in the Polish Communist leadership. And they have wrung from the authorities concessions that should go far to improve their economic and social well-being.

But they risk losing everything if the Russians should perceive the developing situation in Poland as a threat to their vital interests and conclude that they must intervene as they have done so brutally in the past — in Hungary in 1956, when the integrity of the Soviet empire was threatened; in Czechoslovakia in 1968, when the party's exclusive role was imperiled, and in Afghanistan in 1980, when a Soviet satrap was about to be dethroned.

It is regrettable, but the day is distant when a Soviet leadership will be more concerned with caring for its own people than in subjugating others — or, as the late Chip Bohlen once put it, when the Soviet Union starts behaving like a country rather than a cause. That day will surely come, though. The weekend's developments can only bring it closer.

Malcolm Toon, a career diplomat, has been U.S. ambassador to Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, Israel and the Soviet Union, where he served from 1976 to last October. He wrote this article for the International Herald Tribune.

East Europe Awai
The Ripple Effect

By Flora Lewis

PARIS — Although few signs of direct effects of Poland's trials have yet broken through the surface of other European Communist countries, Western analysts are convinced that neighboring regimes are extremely nervous. There is bound to be a long-term ripple effect, the analysts say.

The countries of the East bloc are far more diverse now than they were a generation ago under Stalinist rule, yet all are in economic trouble as they maneuver to try to shield themselves from worldwide recession and inflation. Shortly after Poland triggered spreading strikes by raising meat prices on July 1, Polish officials confided that the East German government had planned similar increases but changed its mind when it saw the results among Polish workers.

All the Communist countries spend heavily to subsidize food and other basic necessities, and all are having increasing trouble meeting the bills that an unrealistic price system imposes. The usual result is a shortage of supplies and severe distribution problems, in effect a form of rationing by queue and empty shelves instead of the rationing by price that is the result of inflation.

Privileges

To palliate these problems and maintain the loyalty of the key groups on which power is based, all the countries have one form or another of special shops where the privileged can buy scarce goods more easily, or buy goods unobtainable elsewhere. This and the parallel system of "commercial shops," where food is more available but at considerably higher prices, are key grievances of the Polish workers.

East Germany, under the special influence of the strong West German mark, which enters the economy fairly widely, has a particularly intricate system of privileges, special shops and hard currency stores. The East Germans are also the best informed of the Soviet bloc about conditions in the West. It is estimated that at least 60 percent of the population watches West German television every night, and West German radio is easily heard.

Monitors at Radio Free Europe said the East German media were far ahead of all other Communist information services in reporting events in Poland, obviously because authorities know people would get the news anyway from the West and hope to preserve an audience for the official interpretation. There have been no reports of strikes or work stoppages in East Germany since trouble erupted in Poland, but the population is known to be disgruntled about the supply situation.

Soviet Jamming

The Russians have given hints of their concern at the degree to which East Germans are permeated with awareness of the West. Last month, the Moscow weekly Literaturnaya Gazeta complained that East Germans go home at night and "sit down with the capitalists" for an hour or more — a reference to television.

The problems of itinerary and timing of West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt's planned visit to East Germany, which led him to cancel a long-awaited summit, were evidently due to East German anxiety not to permit appearances which could provoke mass demonstrations, as occurred at Erfurt a decade ago when the cellor Willy Brandt made top-level visit.

Renewal of Soviet jam Western broadcasts for time in seven years was als dent reflection of fears th from Poland would spread across the border. The R are known to be particula ried about nationalist and r sentiment in Lithuania a Ukraine. When the pope Poland last year, the only the country cut off from TV age of his trip was the no TV transmissions there received in neighboring C Lithuania.

Twelve years ago, when H demanded that other bloc bers contribute troops to th sion of Czechoslovakia, the nation given Poland's then Wladyslaw Gomulka wa there was a danger of Cze vak unrest spreading t Ukraine unless full Warsa solidarity was demons Gomulka told this to Polish munist journalists, one of repeated it not long ago.

There have been somewh gue reports of work stoppa the last two months in Ro which is believed to contai and potentially explosive ments. There has been a deterioration in availabil food and other consumer s in the last few years.

Hungary is the one cour Eastern Europe to have de system of safety valves for p grievances, and its Janos Ki the one Communist leader Western diplomats believe c of winning a free election were held. Kadar's politica has been widely admired; ec ic reforms introduced aft 1956 revolution have given gary more flexibility in with problems.

So Kadar's regime has bee to raise prices without dras percussions and with some standing from the people. A ern analyst said that there is of tacit understanding betwe rulers and the ruled in Hu never openly mentioned, o how far each side can go. T an evident effect of the wou the revolution that Soviet put down.

Strains Persist

But while the shadow of tragedy still lies on Hungar revolution also brought its p some surcease from the const of other regimes in the W Pact. The reforms were a dire sult. Another, less obvious bu cial, was that the Hungarian munist Party was completely tered in 1956 and had to be ganized, providing an opport to get rid of the least comp leaders.

Still, analysts say there ar derlying strains in Hungary, when Kadar disappears no else may be able to manage t He is 68, a heavy smoker an in the best of health.

There is some paradox in parison of the Hungarian and ish situations. The Hungarian olution was sparked by uphe in Poland in 1956, and at the it appeared that the Poles wo the Hungarians lost. But t ward, the very substantial lib ization obtained by the Poles rapidly eroded and repres reappeared in many fields; w the Hungarians quietly and gr ally won concessions. It is doubtedly the memory of dis sion after what had seemed a v ry in 1956 and again in 1970, w Edward Gierek came to po that makes the Polish worker distrustful of offici promises n

The outcome of Czechosl kia's great push for reform in 1 however, was unequivocal. Czechs lost, and they are still der the pall of that defeat. main Communist newspaper told party committees that should be more sensitive and sponsive to workers' grumbles grievances, a clear sign of con that successes of the Polish w ers may prove infectious; but t has been no sign of stirring Czechoslovakia, and the s group of intellectual dissidents been harrassed into bleak silenc

For the moment, most of neighboring regimes are dea with the impact of Poland's ev by filtering reports to a minim and watching uneasily. But rea fects are likely to come slowly t longer-term implications. If Polish workers proceed to sh that real unions can be used ef tively to improve their conditi and the way the economy opera that is bound to move people the rest of Eastern Europe, incl ing reform-minded Commun who know their systems neither flect idealistic theory nor funct efficiently.

There are people in the So Party who say such things in vate and watch carefully for exp iments elsewhere which might adapted to Soviet conditions p viding they don't undermine power of the party.

©1980, The New York Times.

Summer's End, at Last

Labor Day has come, and not a moment too soon. If you lament the passing of this summer, you didn't spend it in Washington. It's been a season of brutal temperatures, not enough rain, dispirited politics and a truncated Olympics. The valiant survivors of this summer are now making their way to the end of it like a band of travelers straggling across the Sahara. Cheer up, it's almost over.

The rhythm of American life changes at Labor Day. It's the beginning of a new school year, and school is, after all, the central American enterprise, engaging more of this country's people than any other. Labor Day sends well over one-fourth of the population back to the classroom — 61 million of us, students and teachers, from kindergarten to graduate school.

Americans have always believed that the perpetuation of their particular idea of civilization depends on their schools, and they are right about that. There is nothing that Americans quarrel about more productively than education. Everyone in this country over the age of 12 criticizes the schools' curricula, objects to the current trends in teaching methods and knows that standards are declining. Those convictions go with citizenship, like a passport. But a couple of new books under a kid's arm are a sign of private progress that everybody knows is real. For a couple of weeks, teachers will complain about those hot, stuffy, non-air-conditioned classrooms. Then the temperature will at least drop a little, and the serious time of year will begin.

Fat and glossy is the tomato, not to mention the eggplant, at this turning of the season. Golden blooms the goldenrod, and loud blows the nose. Brown curls that leaf of the tree along the sidewalk, because of all those merciless hot days. High is the electric bill, for the same reason. Torpid is the life style under the weight of the last days of summer. What the public interest now requires, to get this country moving again, is some rain and an early frost.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

Poland and the Empire

That Soviet control over Eastern Europe will eventually crumble is obvious. Over 35 years it has stunted the economic, political and cultural development of the area and failed to win popular support. At some point it will go the way of all empires. What we do not know is how long this process will take, nor whether it can be prevented from precipitating war, as most dying empires have done in the past. The extraordinary events in Poland slightly improve the chances of peaceful evolution.

— From The Times (London).

In 17 days Gdansk has changed the face of Eastern Europe. A supposedly omnipotent Communist regime has been forced to concede what it swore it would never concede: the right of workers to organize freely and independently. The ability of its workers to humiliate the apparatus of the state is a message of fear for Mr. Brezhnev.

— From The Guardian (London).

It is to be hoped that the agreements reached over the weekend will lay the basis for securing genuine, full-scale, grass-roots participation in the making of decisions and their implementation. For this is what is needed in order to overcome the many problems facing Poland today.

— From The Morning Star (London).

Loss of authority by the Polish regime and of reputation by the system upon which it is based have not happened overnight. All that is new is that the conflict between the "worker state" and its workers has now underlined the extent to which Socialism as officially practiced in Eastern Europe has become discredited.

Theoretically, the workers in the Socialist system by definition cannot strike, since they would be striking against themselves. And now those very workers call for trade unions on capitalist lines and strike in support of their demand. The phenomenon is unlikely to remain confined to Poland, and can at best be confined by the use of the machinery of power still at the disposal of the Soviet Union. But what can Western detente policies possibly mean when the repressed peoples of the Eastern bloc themselves disavow their governments and can only be held in check by Russian bayonets?

— From Neue Zuercher Zeitung (Zurich).

The Pope's British Visit

Pope John Paul II's visit to Britain in 1982 will be as momentous as his tumultuous visits to Roman Catholic countries. Never has a reigning pontiff, before or after the Reformation, come to our shores.

His decision now to do so has been welcomed by the archbishop of Canterbury on behalf of Anglicans and by the joint-secretary of the Catholic-Methodist Committee on behalf of Methodists. Still more, of course, will it have been welcomed by Britain's 5 million Catholics.

From The Daily Telegraph (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago
September 2, 1905

PORTSMOUTH, N.H. — The approval of the peace agreement has now been received from both emperors, and the drafting of the treaty is nearly finished. Both Russia and Japan have also agreed to the conclusion of an armistice. A hitch arose, however, over its scope. Baron Komura refused to make the truce effective until the actual treaty of peace had been signed, and demanded the insertion of a clause providing for the temporary cessation of hostilities. He absolutely refused to concede the point, and the Russians, though much displeased, gave way. This indicates the temper of the Japanese envoys, who are by no means pleased over the concessions they were obliged to make.

Fifty Years Ago
September 2, 1930

ANTWERP — Jack "Legs" Diamond landed in Belgium today only to be passed hurriedly on to German authorities. Diamond first set foot on European soil this forenoon after the police of the Irish Free State at Queenstown, of England at Plymouth and of France at Cherbourg had taken care that he should not get off at any of those ports. Edward Mulrooney, New York police commissioner, had cabled that he would like to interview the gang chieftain. Last week detectives raided a Brooklyn apartment reputed to be Diamond's headquarters and seized a huge arsenal, used to fight off the gang of Al Capone, which was reported to be ready to "muscle in" on the New York beer racket.

Cambodia: Better but Still Ill

By Theodore M. Hesburgh

WASHINGTON — I went to Cambodia last month, to a land almost destroyed in the past decade by war, genocide and famine. I went to see for myself what the international relief agencies have accomplished in their 10-month-long effort to save 5 million survivors, and to see if the relief effort has truly helped the Cambodians take the first tentative steps along the road to recovery.

I left convinced that the international commitment to help Cambodia, mounted and maintained in the face of overwhelming obstacles, has meant the difference between life and death for an entire nation.

Only seven months ago Cambodia was prostrate, its people decimated and the survivors traumatized by the effects of Vietnamese and U.S. intervention and the ravages of the Pol Pot years. Millions died as a result of war, starvation, disease and genocide at the hands of Pol Pot's regime.

Today the picture is dramatically better. People have enough food to ward off starvation, enough rice seed to hope for a future without famine. This week 1 million Cambodians will go to school using books and other supplies shipped in by the relief agencies. But most will be starting in first grade, regardless of age, because under Pol Pot there were no schools.

During my visit I saw many newborn babies, surely a sign that Cambodians are looking to a brighter future than they have known for more than a decade.

On one leg of my journey I traveled from Phnom Penh to the province of Siem Reap in the far northwest, a 14-hour trip along nearly impassable roads. I stopped at homes and saw bags of relief agency rice stored in them. Gardens were being planted and worked, and small markets had sprung up along the roadside, although they had little but small quantities of fish and vegetables.

What best signified the success of the relief effort so far were the rice seedlings. Along the road to Siem Reap, as far as the eye could see, were green paddies filled with seedlings. More than 60,000 metric tons of rice seed provided by relief agencies is now planted and growing. Provincial officials in Siem Reap estimate that some 87,500 acres of seedlings have been planted. When transplanted, they will grow about 250,000 acres of rice — some 75 percent of what Siem Reap grew in prewar days.

Relief workers are tired but cautiously optimistic. They worry about their ability to raise enough money to keep food pouring into the country until the rice harvest in December, for Cambodians are almost totally dependent on the relief effort for food.

More Needed

The distribution of supplies has improved markedly in the past few weeks. Food is getting to the countryside much faster than before. But more food is needed to help tide Cambodia over for the next few months.

There is no outright starvation in Cambodia right now, but people are still hungry. There are no epidemics as there were in January, but neither are there enough doctors to treat the multitude of diseases — such as malaria, tuberculosis, hookworm and gastroenteritis — that still afflict a good proportion of the population. In Siem Reap there are 485,000 people and not one doctor. Hospitals are in a shocking state, with inadequate equipment or none at all. In one hospital I visited there was not even a light bulb in the operating room.

Much still must be done in Cambodia before "normal" conditions return. But whereas last fall despair permeated this small and once-gentle land, now there is hope. And where there was near total devastation, now there is rejuvenation.

Cambodians are enthusiastic about the relief agencies and what they have done. But they are also well aware of how tenuous the situation will remain until the harvest comes in. If it is reasonably successful, Cambodia will need less aid next year, and its people will be well on the road to food self-sufficiency.

The gratification we feel at having played a small role in the revival of a dying land is tempered by the knowledge that Cambodia lives from day to day, dependent on our assistance, marking time until that all-important harvest.

Father Theodore M. Hesburgh, president of the University of Notre Dame in South Bend, Ind., is a founder of the National Cambodia Crisis Committee, based in Washington. He wrote this article for The Los Angeles Times.

— Letters —

Commager

Henry Steele Commager's contention in "In Search of American Statesmanship" (IHT, Aug. 26) that Vietnam was as bad as Afghanistan seems specious.

Historically, American military invasion and occupation — as in Germany, Italy and Japan — has not prevented the growth of free political institutions; Soviet occupation does.

CARLO CRISTOFORI.
Cividale del Friuli, Italy.

I suggest you reprint Mr. Commager's article in pamphlet form and drop it in thousands over the United States to help the voters get their priorities right. Sen. Kennedy has the right values to be Mr. Commager's vice president. Let's try them.

LAVINIA HUNTER.
Arosa, Switzerland.

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune

John Hay Whitney, Chairman
Katharine Graham, Co-Chairmen
Arthur Ochs Sulzberger, Co-Chairmen

Lee W. Huebner — Publisher
Mort Rosenblum — Editor
William R. Holden, Robert K. McCabe, Walter N. Wells — Deputy Editors
Stephen Klaidman — Chief Editorial Writer

International Herald Tribune, S.A.
au capital de 1 200 000 F R C Paris No 73 B 2112
170/181 avenue Charles de Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly-sur-Seine Cedex
Tel. 747-12-65 Telex 612718 Herald, Paris Cables: Herald, Paris
Le Directeur de la publication: Walter N. Thayer
In U.S.A. — Subscription price $255 yearly.
Second class postage paid at Long Island City, N.Y. 11101

Roland Pinson — Associate Publisher
Rene Bondy — Director of Finance
François Desmaisons — Director of Circulation
Richard H. Morgan — Director of Advertising
© 1980 International Herald Tribune. All rights reserved
Commission Paritaire No 34 231.

ersonalities

eter Townsend at 65 Focuses on Children in War

By Susan Heller Anderson

AINT-LEGER-EN-YVE-LINES, France (NYT) — p and dashing at age 65, Peter nsend seems to have made the ny transition from war hero sweetheart of Princess Marga- o writer of serious books.

nce 1958, when he found him- stranded in Brussels with no ey, no career and much noto- Townsend has lived off the tal of his adventurous life. He zigzagged from the wine trade ovies to public relations to a host of a radio talk show. He written several books based on nal experience — on his tra- on the Battle of Britain, in h he fought; on the last of the nlers of the countries of the h Empire, including Burma, e he was born; on his life and mance with Princess Marga-

Victims of War

w, in his latest book, "The est Pawns in the Game," just shed in the United States by Brown, Townsend has t for the first time to a sub- utside his sphere of experi- children as the innocent vic- f war.

e or two people have told ey couldn't read it," he said. way, that's who the book is It is a documentation of the s of war on children, begin- n Bethlehem with Herod and aughter of Jewish infants and g in a hospital near Beirut, the 13-year-old Arab victim Israeli commando raid lay n amputated leg.

nsend goes through 2,000 of history in graphic detail, requent eyewitness accounts of atrocities against children. The book's relentless horror is mitigated only by a quiet, almost dispassionate tone.

In the bright sunlit garden of his restored farmhouse 30 miles southwest of Paris, Townsend is trim, tanned and handsome, looking 20 years younger than his age. Ducks and geese waddle by on the way to the pond that gives the house its name, La Mare aux Oiseaux (The Pond of the Birds). His subject seems distant from his private world.

The idea for the book came to him, he said, from his French publisher, Robert Laffont. "I was fiddling around with other ideas," he said. "My other books had been historical, but I had had enough of sitting in an office surrounded by documents. This got me going."

Seven publishers in as many countries put up money for the project, which took nearly two years. Typically, Townsend hopped immediately onto a plane and traveled for 3½ months. "I'm not an intellectual — I'm a man of action," he said. "I thought this book was such a marvelous idea. After all, I have children myself and I'd fought in a war."

With the help of such agencies as the International Union for Child Welfare, Unicef and the Red Cross, he sought out witnesses and survivors of the Holocaust, Hiroshima and fighting in China, Palestine, India, Korea, Zaire, Rhodesia, Pakistan, Cyprus, Ethiopia, South America, Uganda, Vietnam, Laos, Cambodia, Burma, Israel, Lebanon and Syria.

"It was a terribly tough assignment," he said. "At times I was so moved I couldn't continue. But then I got more professional, more blase." He marveled at the optimism of even the most wretched children. "Even the poorest ones who had been through so much horror were still wonderfully alive and funny. You wanted to hug them."

Son Went Along

He took his youngest son, Pierre, 14, on the journey to Africa, where they visited a boy who had lost his legs in a land mine explosion. "We learned that a mine explodes when you get down off it," Townsend recalled. "I asked my son, who was the same age, what he would have done. He replied that he would have stood there longer to contemplate his legs, which he knew he'd never have again."

The young survivors he met had diverse reactions to their pasts. "The survivor of an Israeli raid, a beautiful young girl, wanted to become a terrorist," he said. "Everywhere I was impressed by the children's dignity, their longing for revenge, sometimes their forgiveness. There is no simple solution to wars, but killing is not the answer."

Throughout the book he harks back to his English upbringing during the waning days of the British Empire, in spartan private schools and, finally, in the Royal Air Force, in which he attained the rank of group captain.

After the war he became equerry to King George VI and a friend of members of the royal family. A wartime marriage and two children did not prevent him from cutting a dashing figure at court and, after he was divorced, when his romance with Princess Margaret reached the headlines in 1953, he was brusquely transferred to the Belgian Embassy as air attache.

On his return two years later, in the intense glare of publicity, he and Princess Margaret were compelled to drop their marriage plans because he was divorced. He left the air force, going off on an 18-month round-the-world trip in a Land-Rover, which became the subject of his first book, "Earth My Friend." In 1959 he married a Belgian, Marie Luce, and took on a series of jobs. He finally returned to writing in 1970, settled in France with his wife and their three young children and has hardly looked back.

Now he is holed up with his next book, on the so-called boat people, the refugees from Indochina. "I'd like to stay with this general subject," he said. "Both books aren't political analysis. They are a record. Doing them has been very moving and extremely humbling. It filled me with admiration for these children. I am their witness."



Godfrey Argent, Editions Robert Laffont
Author-witness Townsend.

Waverley Root

Getting the Real Flavor of Vanilla

PARIS — Marco Polo, Marthe de Fels tells us in her biography of Pierre Poivre, encountered vanilla somewhere during his travels. He didn't. It was the French who discovered it in the 16th century, she continues. It wasn't. It was Clusius who made the first study of it, she goes on, implying that it was those French discoverers who passed it on to him. He wasn't and they hadn't. "And from where did this beautiful emigrant reach us?" she asks, and answers her own question by listing, among other places, Gabon and Madagascar. It didn't.

"It is a native of Africa and Asia," says the 10-volume Larousse Encyclopedia. It isn't. "Like cacao, it was first cultivated by the Indians, who, however, never combined the two to make sweet chocolate," says the Encyclopaedia Britannica. They did. If you have a toothache, advises "The Foxfire Book," put a little vanilla extract on the sore tooth and it will relieve the pain. It won't.

Of all the statements above, the least reproachable is the one about toothache. It is false because if you put a drop of vanilla extract on a sore tooth today, it is almost certain that you are not applying vanilla, but hydroxy-4 methoxy-3 benzaldehyde, the formula the chemists have compounded in their magic test tubes to make us think we are getting vanilla. But vanilla substitutes are often made with essence of cloves; and cloves are used in modern dentistry.

Central American Origin

As for the rest, Marco Polo never saw vanilla, it could not have come from Madagascar or Gabon and it did not originate in Africa or Asia because it is a native of Central America (of southeastern Mexico, the Encyclopaedia Britannica specifies daringly) and was unknown elsewhere before the Spanish (not the French) discovered it there.

The Encyclopaedia Britannica is not alone in asserting that the Aztecs did not combine chocolate and vanilla. Yet it is only necessary to consult a great American classic, William Prescott's "Conquest of Mexico," to learn that they did. "The Emperor [Montezuma]," he wrote, "took no other beverage than *chocolatl*, a potation of chocolate, flavored with vanilla and other spices, and so prepared as to be reduced to a froth of the consistency of honey, which gradually dissoved in the mouth."

Prescott, of course, was not there, but Bernardino de Sahagun was. A Franciscan missionary to Mexico, he was the first to instruct Europe about *tlixochitl* (Aztec for vanilla), in his "General History of Things of New Spain," published in 1560 (42 years before Clusius).

Gold and Souls

I suspect that the reason the Spaniards did not import vanilla at the same time as chocolate was that they did not know about its flavor. They could have found out, of course, from the Aztecs, but their soldiers were concentrating on finding gold, their priests were concentrating on saving souls, and neither spent much time in culinary chitchat with the aborigines.

Vanilla does not flaunt its merits. In nature it is virtually odorless. One would not suspect that it is capable of exuding so much fragrance. Not only is what is passed off on us as vanilla nowadays usually artificial, natural vanilla is artificial too — in the sense that its potential flavor does not become active until it is released by man.

"Vanilla," wrote Louis Lagriffe, in "Le Livre des Epices, des Condiments et des Aromates," "is not, strictly speaking, either a spice or a seasoner; it would seem more exact to call it a perfume." It has, indeed, nothing to contribute except flavor. That has proved enough to keep it in demand throughout the world ever since people learned how to draw the flavor out of it.

Giant Vine

The vanilla plant, *Vanilla planifolia*, *V. fragrans* or *V. aromatica*, is an orchid, a giant vine that demands the support of a trellis or a tree up which it can climb. It is capable of reaching a length of 350 feet. Its fruit is a long thin pod filled with a pulpy substance in which are embedded a multitude of all-but-invisible black seeds — the tiny specks you may see in vanilla ice cream.

In less sophisticated days, they guaranteed the authenticity of the flavoring, but modern technology has proved equal to the challenge of providing the specks without the aid of vanilla. The pods, green at first, become a golden yellow and reach a length of 4 to 12 inches by the time they are ready to be picked, which must be done just before the moment when, thoroughly ripened, they split open.

This means that they must be picked individually and by hand, as each reaches this precise stage, so the same plant must be gone over daily until all 40 to 50 pods have been gathered. This is only one of the painstaking processes that make vanilla expensive. Picking is followed by others, which, over a period of several weeks, produce the long, thin, very dark brown or almost black bean.

Fermentation

Fermentation is perhaps the most important factor in converting the potential flavor of vanilla into actual flavor. There appears on the outside of the pod a sort of rime, known in the trade as *givre*, the French word for frost. It is formed of concentrated crystals of vanillin, sometimes individually perceptible; at other times, the bean simply looks fuzzy. Vanillin is the element chiefly responsible for the vanilla flavor (of secondary importance is the heliotrope-scented piperonal). If you buy natural vanilla beans, look for *givre*.

Three grades are distinguished in the trade. The best is what is called in French fine vanilla and, in English, legitimate vanilla. The pods are thin, eight to 12 inches long, almost dead black, with a shiny surface covered with *givre*. Next comes woody vanilla (in French) or bastard vanilla (in English), pods five to eight inches long, reddish brown, with a dull surface and not much *givre*. Bringing up the rear is vanillon, the same word in both languages, with thick, flattened, short (four to five inches) soft brown pods. They are often partly open and rarely show visible signs of *givre*. Although the odor of vanillon is stronger than that of the others, it is sharp and coarse.

There is not enough natural vanilla in the world to supply even the U.S. demand, which increased during the last decades of the 19th century as the popularity of vanilla ice cream grew. This flavor accounts for 51 percent of ice cream sales in the United States, and vanilla is an ingredient of many other types of ice cream. The United States imports 100,000 pounds of vanilla annually from Mexico, which produces the best, and from other tropical American countries.

Fragrant Pine

Several other plants contain vanillin, though not as abundantly as does vanilla itself. In the southwestern United States, hikers or campers entering a stand of ponderosa pine are often struck by an odor of vanilla in the air, while the tree's bark smells of it.

What seems to have been the first vanilla substitute was developed in Germany in 1876 from eugenol, contained in essence of clove. Germany manufactures much of the artificial vanilla used in Europe, but it is very strong in flavor, has to be used cautiously, and is coarse, much inferior to the real thing.

However, synthesizers of vanilla probably do better than the manipulators of food who produced what Balzac referred to in "*La Rabouilleuse*" as "little pots of cream in which the vanilla had been replaced by burnt oats, as much like vanilla as chicory is like coffee."

The United States has long been in the habit of using vanilla in liquid form. Extract of vanilla is convenient to use, and recommendable enough when it is really extracted from vanilla, but this is rare. In my home we use vanilla in the form of beans: Put a pod in your cake or custard, and remove it after cooking. It can be reused a good many times before its flavor begins to fade. But even with vanilla beans you are not always safe from merchants' ingenuity — bastard vanilla or even vanillon is sometimes rolled in benzoic acid crystals, thus producing an excellent simulation of the *givre*, which makes the inferior bean look like the best grade.

©Waverley Root

Dance

ourney to Avalon' Staged in London

By Noel Goodwin

NDON, Sept. 1 (IHT) — Arthurian legends ave been strangely neglected by the makers of , but Australian choreographer Barry More- as now turned to them for his "**Journey** to ," mixing passion and tragedy somewhat in artha Graham style. It was the more ambitious bstantial of two new works added to the reper- the London Festival Ballet during its summer at London's Royal Festival Hall.

alon" is Moreland's fifth ballet to music by Maxwell Davies. This time the composer has ly extended his "Missa Super l'Homme Arme" ce and eight instrumentalists, a fantasy on a ntury popular tune taken over for church use. e hear it first sung by Mary Thomas, as Ar- comes the armed man it refers to when he the sword Excalibur from the Lady of the

ariations on the song he woos and erotically bes Guinevere, but the theme splinters and rates as she turns her attention to Lancelot. It the extreme of foxtrot banality in relation to bastard son, Mordred, by whom the lovers yed and who dies in bringing about Arthur's th and last long journey to the magic Isle of

land's choreography is mostly slow-paced, ri- at times fascinating but in places over- d by music to which it is otherwise clearly matched. Linking passages are provided by dances for male warriors and long-skirted girls in a kind of Greek chorus, though these are treated more like accompaniment than commentary. Indeed, the shortcoming of Moreland's approach is that it does not go deep enough into character and motive, even for the principals.

Their roles were well taken within these limits by Jay Jolley, an American dancer deservedly building a big reputation here, as Arthur; Jonathan Kelly, a macho Lancelot; Kenn Wells, a splendidly sneaky Mordred; and Mary McKendry, coolly assured as Guinevere. The music needed keener response under Terence Kern's conducting, but the designs by Nadine Baylis successfully evoke romantic timelessness with a lustrous simplicity.

* * *

The second new ballet began as a promising sketch for a workshop program by company dancer Michael Pink with the title "1914." Taken into the repertory, it remains a promising sketch, in which a girl (Patricia Ruanne) summons up the dream image of her soldier hero (Jolley) and dances romantically with him until the advent of a fateful telegram. By the way he grimaces and clutches his stomach we assume that he is reported killed in action, but the short piece needs some deeper dimension than the Kabalevsky music affords (such as, perhaps, the ghostliness of Mahler's song, "Where the Trumpets Sound").

Opera

ossini's 'Gazza' Revived in Pesaro

y William Weaver

RO, Italy, Sept. 1 (IHT) — r almost 15 years the mu- g city of Pesaro, birthplace ini, has been without its ouse. Declared unsafe in e lovely Teatro Rossini, in- ed in 1818 by the composer stood idle and decrepit for time. Then it was patiently efully restored, and it reo- last April with a concert the tenor Luciano Pa- an adopted Pesarese since structed his vacation villa some time ago. Finally, op- ned to the Teatro Rossini ursday, when Gianandrea eni conducted "**La Gazza** which Rossini conducted ore than a century and a .

pacity audience filled the and Rossini specialists d from all over Italy. "La Gazza Ladra" is not unknown (a complete re- of the work was issued in st year), it is still something ity and this Pesaro revival nificant also because it was on the brand-new critical of the score, published by ssini Foundation, which has dquarters in Pesaro. The nance was the opening a Rossini opera festival, sponsored by the foundation, which is also presenting the early, one-act work, "L'Inganno Felice." Both operas belong to the genre known as *semiseria* — that is, operas that mingle sad, even tragic situations with comic, humble elements. (In its original version, "Fidelio" belonged to this category).

It is a genre that went out of fashion in the mid-19th century, and one that modern audiences sometimes find puzzling. This first Rossini festival, is, in fact, dedicated to *opera semiseria*, and the productions should lead to fruitful discussion and re-evaluation.

Certainly Gavazzeni made a good case for this opera, and the director Sandro Sequi, with his lucid staging, underlined the charm and wry appeal of the libretto. The mostly young orchestra, assembled for this occasion (but with the hope that a permanent, regional orchestra soon will be established), played with verve under the veteran maestro, and much of the solo work was also on an admirable level. Designer Giuseppe Crisolini created the subdued costumes and allowed the action to unfold in a raw-wood pergola behind which the original backdrops of Alessandro Sanquirico, designed for the opera's premiere at La Scala in 1817, were to be seen.

Though none of the singers was outstanding, most of them displayed a sense of Rossini style. In the leading role of Ninetta, Yoko Hadama seemed a bit uneasy, and her voice had a tendency to fade. The high tenor Bruce Brewer, already known as a specialist in this sort of music in his native Texas, was often enjoyable to hear, though his stage personality proved more callow than soldierly. Helga Mueller Molinari was lively and engaging in the role of Pippo, and, as a noble, suffering father, Carlo Desideri produced some of the finest singing of the evening. The other voices were all more than adequate, and — above all — it was the fusion, the coherence of the interpretation that made the long but fascinating evening an unqualified, auspicious success.

Legends

ıcle Sam Rests in Troy

Y, N.Y. (AP) — Just down the road from the Uncle Sam Pipe d Supply shop, and just up the hill from the Uncle Sam Federal Union, rests the grave of Sam Wilson.

ists don't beat a path to this eastern New York town to see the it according to a legend — disputed by some historians but em- by Congress — America's symbol of Uncle Sam began with Sam . Every Sept. 13, Wilson's birthday, local politicians read speeches gravesite and high school bands play patriotic songs.

Wilson, who died in Troy at age 87 in 1854, was a meatpacker. the War of 1812, the U.S. Army appointed him inspector of ons for the upstate New York area, asking him to provide 300 of prime beef.

meat went out in oak casks stamped with the initials "EA-US." A nths later, Gov. Daniel Tompkins went to a Troy Army post to the food. While there, the stories say, Tompkins asked soldiers e initials on the barrels stood for.

was told the "EA" stood for Elbert Anderson, a food contractor. JS" actually stood for "United States," but the local soldiers, who town Sam Wilson for years, told the governor it stood for "Uncle Wilson, the man supplying their meat.

nickname spread to other troops, reached New York City in 1813 as picked up by Federalist political cartoonists. Within a decade, mployees were saying they worked for "Uncle Sam."

e historians contend that "Uncle Sam" merely began with the ing of "US" on government property. But Congress adopted a tion in 1959 making Sam Wilson's grave a national shrine.

Publishing

Book 'Remainders' Are Big Volume in the U.S.

By N.R. Kleinfield

NEW YORK (NYT) — To authors, they appear to be indisputable evidence that the world is against them. To publishers, they are a painless way of unloading books that have run out of steam. And to the public, they are unexpected bargains.

Remainders — those books with reduced prices that repose on wobbly tables in the fronts of bookstores — are coming into their own. Long snubbed by booksellers as unwanted items, they have won new respectability in recent years as the torpid economy and rising book prices keep many new titles glued to retail shelves.

Although no one closely tracks the dimensions of the remainder business, dealers reckon that $200 million to $300 million worth of discounted books are sold each year.

"This year, remainder books have experienced increasing unit sales, while other aspects of the business have been flat or declining," said Michael Fine, president of Bookthrift, a remainder house owned by Simon & Schuster.

The first great U.S. remainder house was the now-defunct Harlem Book Co. on Manhattan's 125th Street. In the late 1920s, Harlem Book persuaded the United Cigar stores to carry remainders to buttress tobacco sales.

The current remainder king is the Outlet Book Co., a sister of Crown Publishers that reportedly does roughly half of all remainder business. Founded in 1933, Outlet offers about 20,000 active titles and figures that it buys 5,000 each year. Among other things, it owns the Publishers Central Bureau, a mail-order operation that is vaguely like a remainder book club. Outlet and its competitors also arrange to reprint certain titles in low-priced editions that are sold on remainder tables.

'Priced Too High'

"It's not necessarily a bad book that is remaindered," said Outlet President Alan Mirken. "The very biggest-selling books usually end up as remainders. Some books are simply priced too high."

"A dog to its publisher can be a great book to us," said Frederick Weitzen, the president of Sunflower Books, a new remainder house.

Remaindering occurs when the sales of a book slow to a trickle. Ideally, this happens when only one or two copies are left in the warehouse. In practice, though, it tends to happen when the publisher is stuck with many unsold copies. On some gruesome days a publishing house discovers it owns more than 100,000 copies of a book nobody cares to buy.

The solution is to remainder the book. The title is taken out of print and offered to the flock of 15-odd remainder houses — firms such as Outlet, Bookthrift, Booksales and Overstock. (Some publishers, from time to time, also sell remainders directly to stores.) The highest bidder peddles the books to stores. Sometimes the big bookstore chains or department stores bid on a remainder stock as well. It takes an outlay of 50 cents to $7 a book to land most titles in the United States, and the difference between a winning and losing bid can be as narrow as a penny a book.

Some books stir zero interest — especially fiction by unknown writers — and simply are destroyed. Nor are mass-market paperbacks remaindered. But higher-priced trade paperbacks do make the remainder tables.

Authors generally earn nothing on remainders. Most book contracts specify that no royalty will be paid if the publisher remainders the book below its manufacturing cost.

Venice Film Festival

4½-Hour Version of 'Ludwig' Shown

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

VENICE, Sept. 1 (IHT) — Perhaps the most memorable event so far at this year's Venice Film Festival took place last night in the Rococo 18th-century Teatro la Fenice opera house, where the late Luchino Visconti's "**Ludwig**" was screened in its entirety. Visconti's romantic biography of Lugwig II of Bavaria was released in 1973 in a 2½-hour version. The sequences eliminated — in great part relating to the king's strong affinity for his cousin, Elizabeth of Austria — have been restored, and the complete version runs 4½ hours. A work of pictorial magnificence, though one of dramatic flaws, it will probably have public showing in its reconstructed form.

The Venice Film Festival is the oldest of them all and long held rank as the most glamorous. Founded in 1933, it was the initial event — outside Hollywood — to honor the screen's achievements annually. After the war it regained renown, introducing to world attention Italian neo-realism and the Japanese cinema, while the incomparable beauty of its setting soothed any pain inflicted by even the worst movie.

In the late 1960s the festival became entangled in political pink tape. Nonconformist directors demanded that it conform to their theories, and constant strife led to its closing in 1972. Last year, with the climate calmed, it ventured a cautious comeback and this year has sprung from the ashes with a competitive program and an international jury. Its premiere was modest, and had much to be modest about. To ring up the curtain, Carlo Turzi's television report on last year's Venetian Carnival was projected.

The first of the competing features was from the United States: "**Going in Style**" by Martin Brest. Illness, old age and death have become subjects for serio-comedy in recent U.S. movies and plays, and this one, a sort of crook farce, contains its quota of physical collapses and funerals. It is rescued from banality by the engaging presence of George Burns, Art Carney and Lee Strasberg enacting a trio of elderly roommates who, bored by idleness, plot and execute a bank robbery.

Srdjan Karanovic's "**Petria's Wreath**," from Yugoslavia, is a lugubrious soap-opera concerning an illiterate peasant woman from a Serbian mining colony and her three men. The story lumbers through the years of Tito's reign with a sufficient number of hospital scenes to please even the merriest of American playwrights. Despite its downbeat trend and complexion, it claims to symbolize the indestructiblity of human victory. The victory, judging from the grim happenings exposed, appears to be that of death.

Britain is represented by Anthony Harvey's "**Richard's Things**," another heavy sob session in which a widow, discovering her late husband's infidelity, would ferret out his secrets by consorting with his mistress. Liv Ullmann is the unhappy heroine and registers oceans of gloom throughout, but her yearning glances suggest less the widow's inconsolable grief than a first-rate actress' disappointment on being handed a difficult script.

"**Masoch**," by Brogi Taviani, is an attempted biography of Leopold von Sacher-Masoch, the Austrian author of "Venus in Furs," whose name has come to denote the desire to experience cruelty. His grotesque, self-imposed miseries cause audiences to titter, and the general impression is that of a porno film striving to keep a solemn face.

In "**Phobia**," from Canada, John Huston has sought to devise a shocker in the manner of Hitchcock's "Psycho," disclosing a research physician testing his findings on criminals suffering from various delusions. There is frantic action, but the necessary suspense is lacking.

Gianni Serra's "**La Ragazza di Via Millelire**" — whistled at during its press showing — is an attempt to pass off a mean piece of vulgarity as sociological study. It recounts with a maximum of foul language the problems of an adolescent girl in revolt against her environment. She is, indeed, revolting.

The Hungarian entry, "**A Special Day**," provides a depressing glimpse of the home life of a kindergarten teacher and her endless troubles. This is another lengthy soap-opera of socialist-realist design. Peter Gothar is its author.

As a relief from these films of sudden death and psychopathic ailments there is "**Opera Prima**" by Fernando Trueba of Spain, a simple boy-meets-girl saga staged with sprightly humor.

Two motion picture luminaries who died this year — Alfred Hitchcock and Peter Sellers — are being honored on the festival program with selections of their films.

Famous Names In New Places

NEW YORK (AP) — Neiman-Marcus is coming to New York and Abercrombie & Fitch has gone to Dallas.

The Abercrombie store opened in Texas last week, with the same kind of exotic merchandise that once drew well-heeled sportsmen to New York to suit up for adventure.

Neiman's will open its New York area branch, in the Westchester County suburb of White Plains, on Sept. 8.

New York hasn't had an Abercrombie's since late 1977 when the chain went bankrupt after 85 years in business and the Madison Avenue store and eight branches around the country were closed. The name Abercrombie & Fitch was bought by Oshman's Sporting Goods of Houston, which opened the Dallas store.

Casting Curb

WOLVERHAMPTON, England (UPI) — The Open Air theater company said it is retaliating against government spending cuts which trimmed the theater's grant by staging "Snow White and the Two Dwarfs."

AUTHORS WANTED BY N.Y. PUBLISHER

Leading subsidy book publisher seeks manuscripts of all types: fiction, non-fiction, poetry and religious works, etc. New authors welcomed. Send for free booklet: H-3 VANTAGE Press, 516 W 34 St., New York, N.Y. 10001, U.S.A.

Soviet Satellites On Seal Watch

MOSCOW (AP) — The Soviet Union is using satellites to help keep watch on seal herds in its vast northern stretches, according to Tass. The news agency reported from Leningrad that modern seal-hunting organizations have been developed around the White Sea and other regions.

As part of this program, "the herds are observed by earth satellites and zoological survey planes. Information thus obtained is used for scientific recommendations to those who breed or hunt sea animals," Tass said.

The agency stressed that Soviet seal-hunting "is strictly in line with international conventions and national quotas."

CHANEL

BOUTIQUE

31, RUE CAMBON_PARIS 1er

Spring - Summer Collection

CHANEL CREATIONS

PARIS

ADVERTISEMENT

International Restaurant Guide

FRANCE

PARIS - RIGHT BANK

BONNE FOURCHETTE 320 Rue St.-Honoré. 260.45.27. Closed Saturday. Gastronomic menu. Extensive choice. Business lunch. Dinner.

LE CONGRES Porte Maillot, 80 Ave. de la Grande-Armée. 574.17.24. Every day until 2 a.m. Choice meats. Sea food. Air-conditioned.

GOLDENBERG JO 7 r. des Rosiers. 278.29.09. Daily. Lunch. Sandwiches, pastrami, salami, salmon, chopped liver, etc. Open till 1 a.m. Air-conditioned.

GRAND ZINC Lunch, dinner, light supper. Fish and shellfish. Reception room. 5 Pkg. Montmartre. 770.88.64. Daily.

LE CORSAIRE 1, Bld. Exelmans. 525.53.25. The XVIth-cent. restaurant. Menu at fixed price + "à la carte". Enchanting ambiance and menu.

LA MERE CATHERINE 6, place du Tertre. 606.32.69. Traditional cuisine. Wide choice of specialties. Terrace and garden.

MOISSON DU CIEL 1 rue Quincampoix (Beaubourg) 272.27.55. Closed Monday. Refined Vietnamese specialties. All credit cards accepted.

SAVOYARD 16 Rue des 4 Vents. 326.20.30. Business lunch 50 to 100 covers. Specialty: Raclette, fondue, fish. Closed Monday.

PARIS - LEFT BANK

ASSIETTE AU BEURRE 11 Rue St.-Benoît/Pl. St.-Germain-des-Prés. 260.87.41. Choice menu F.48 + serv. Daily till midnight.

CHEZ FRANÇOISE Invalides air terminal. Foie gras maison. Lapereau au vinaigre de Xérès. 551.87.20, 705.49.03. Closed Sun. evening and Mon.

LA COUPOLE Restaurant-Brasserie. Daily 11 a.m. to 11 p.m. 320.14.20. 102, Bld. Montparnasse (parking).

RESTAURANT PARC MONTSOURIS 20 Rue Gazan, 14e. 588.38.52. Bar-Brasserie. Open daily until 2 a.m. Menu F. 73.60, service included.

PORT SAINT BERNARD U.S.A. 29 quai de la Tournelle, 5e. 326.37.28. Closed Monday. Brunchs on Sundays, T. Bone steak, brownie. Lunchs, dinners, suppers until 2 a.m. Piano ambiance.

HOLLAND

AMSTERDAM

RIB ROOM At the Amsterdam Sonesta Hotel. The best imported U.S. beef in town. Dine and dance to live music in an elegant atmosphere. Kattengat 1. (020) 212223.

SWITZERLAND

GENEVA

LA PERLE DU LAC "La Nouvelle Cuisine Française". Magnificent view of the Alps and Geneva. 128, Rue de Lausanne. Tel. 31.35.04.

Quotations in Canadian funds.
All quotes cents unless marked $

		High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
27250	Abti Prce	$20¾	20½	20⅝	—⅛
1000	Acklands	$13¾	13¾	13¾	+¼
7950	Agnico E	$15⅜	15⅛	15⅜	
200	Agra Ind A	$5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
16099	Alta Gas A	$33⅛	32¾	32⅞	+⅛
1170	Alta Nat	$22½	22	22½	
100	Algo Cent	$25½	25½	25½	
3450	Algoma St	$38¾	38½	38½	
1100	Andres W A	$11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	
50	Argus C pr	$6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	—¼
800	Asbestos	$31⅜	31	31	—½
8522	Atco A	$27⅞	26¾	27⅞	+1⅛
9860	BP Can	$43¾	43¼	43⅝	—¼

		High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
5756	Bank N S	$32	31⅝	32	+½
1303	Beth Cop	$23⅛	23	23	—⅛
5580	Bralor Res	$15⅝	15½	15⅝	—⅛
200	Bramalea	$11¼	11¼	11¼	+⅛
1175	Brenda M	$34½	33½	34½	+1
2060	BCFP	$16	15¾	16	
2165	BC Phone	$16¼	16	16	—¼
22750	Brunswk	$14⅝	14½	14⅝	—⅛
100	Budd Can	$7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	—⅛
25900	CAE	$23⅜	22⅞	23	—⅛
2193	Cad Frv	$24½	24½	24½	—½
32500	Cal Pow A	$18½	18⅜	18½	
15810	Camflo	$36½	34½	35¾	+1½
22590	C Nor West	$27¼	26⅞	27¼	—⅛

ADVERTISEMENT

HITACHI LIMITED
(CDRs)

The undersigned announces that the Annual Report 1980 of Hitachi Limited will be available in Amsterdam at
Algemene Bank Nederland N.V.,
Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank N.V.,
Bank Mees & Hope NV,
Pierson, Heldring & Pierson N.V.,
Kas-Associatie N.V.

AMSTERDAM DEPOSITARY COMPANY N.V.

Amsterdam, August 26th, 1980.

ADVERTISEMENT

MAKITA ELECTRIC WORKS LTD.
(CDRs)

The undersigned announces that the Annual Report 1980 of Makita Electric Works Ltd. will be available in Amsterdam at
Pierson, Heldring & Pierson N.V.,
Algemene Bank Nederland N.V.,
Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank N.V.,
Bank Mees & Hope NV,
Kas-Associatie N.V.

AMSTERDAM DEPOSITARY COMPANY N.V.

Amsterdam, August 26th, 1980.

Toronto Stocks

Closing Prices, Aug. 29, 1980

		High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
20700	C Packrs	$31½	31	31½	+¾
600	Can Perm	$18¼	18⅛	18⅛	—⅞
745	Can Trust	$26⅜	26¼	26¼	—¼
100	C Tung	$33	33	33	+¼
12000	CCablesy A	$9¼	9⅛	9¼	+⅛
200	Cdn Cel	$14	14	14	
11806	Cl Bk Com	$28½	28⅛	28⅜	
94871	ConP Ent	$29⅞	28⅞	29⅜	+¾
18072	Cdn Nat Res	$19¾	19¼	19¾	+⅛
1099	Cda Tire A	$27	26¼	27	
300	Candel Oil	$32	30⅝	32	+2
1200	Cara	$8¾	8⅝	8¾	+¼
1550	Cassiar	$15	14⅞	14⅞	+½
3400	Celanese	$7	6⅞	7	+⅛
10950	Cherokee	$11¾	11	11⅜	—⅛
200	CHUM	$12	12	12	
4700	Con Distrb	$10	9⅞	9⅞	
2727	Con Fardy	310	300	310	+15
2400	Conventrs	$17	16⅝	16¾	+⅛
9515	Conwest A	$6⅞	6½	6¾	
48275	Coseka R	$19¼	18	19	+1
2600	Cralemt	$6⅛	6	6⅛	+⅛
7614	Crush Intl	$15⅞	15¼	15¾	+⅛
7630	Cyprus	$22¾	22⅜	22¾	
9265	Czar Res	$17⅛	16½	17	+⅛
39090	Daon Dev	$10⅜	10⅛	10⅛	—⅛
200	Daon A	$6½	6½	6½	—¼
19980	Denison	$50½	49⅝	50	—½
4001	Dicknsn	$21⅜	21⅛	21⅜	+¼
4250	D Bridge	$19¼	18¾	19¼	—⅛
2245	Dofasco A	$38	37¾	38	+¾
2100	Dom Store	$18⅞	18⅜	18⅝	—½
90	Du Pont A	$28	27½	27½	—½
1200	Dylex L A	$11¾	11¾	11¾	—¼
3450	Electhome	$9¼	9	9	—⅛
1180	Emco	$13¼	13⅛	13⅛	—¼
30650	C Falcon C	$12	11⅞	12	+⅞
4365	Fibro Nik	$125½	125	125½	—⅛
200	Fed Ind A	$9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	—⅛
72	Fraser	$18½	18½	18½	—¼
12000	G M Res	$6⅛	6⅛	6¼	
500	G Distrb A	$11	10⅞	10⅞	—½
1400	G Distrb w	480	475	475	—15
25810	Gibraltar	$14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	—⅝
1000	Granduc	315	315	315	—5

		High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
6000	GL Forest	$58	57¾	57¾	—¼
1100	Greyhnd	$19	18⅞	18⅞	—⅛
2765	H Group A	$6½	6¼	6½	+⅛
1175	Hawker	$18½	18¼	18¼	
1869	Hayes D	$8½	8½	8½	
1401	H Bay Co	$26	25½	25½	—1
4750	IAC	$10⅞	10¾	10⅞	+⅛
15200	Indal	$15	15	15	
200	Indusmin	$18¼	18¼	18¼	+¼
600	Inland Gas	$15	15	15	
3300	Int Mogul	$10	9⅞	10	
3461	Inter Pipe	$18¼	18	18⅛	—⅛
990	Ivaco	$19¾	19¾	19¾	
200	Jannock	$13	12¾	13	+¼
18891	Kaiser Re	$32½	31¾	32⅜	—½
6200	Kam Kotla	$7⅛	7	7⅛	+⅛
12735	Kerr Add	$19	18⅞	19	—⅛
4002	Labatt A	$24⅛	24	24	
400	Lab Min	$75	75	75	
6015	Lacana	$10	10	10	—⅛
2350	LOnt Cem	$5⅝	5½	5⅝	+⅛
6694	LL Lac	$20⅜	20½	20½	—½
1040	Loblaw Co	$5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	..
200	MICC	$11	11	11	
900	Mclan H A	$16⅞	16¼	16⅞	+¼
10100	McGraw H	$9	9	9	—¼
11320	Est Mirtic	$5¼	425	5¼	+90
139360	Merland E	$8⅞	8½	8¾	
11330	Mitel Corp	$34⅝	34⅛	34⅛	—⅛
4520	Molson A	$31¾	30¾	30¾	—1
400	Molson B	$30½	30⅛	30⅛	—⅜
12681	Moore	$38¾	38¼	38¼	—⅜
6910	Murphy	$35⅝	35	35	—¼
1200	Nat Trust	$27	27	27	+⅜
82596	Noranda	$28⅞	27¼	28¼	+¾
15445	Norcen	$35⅞	35⅛	35⅜	—½
2400	Nowsco W	$31	30	30½	+½
10459	Nu-Wst A	$28¼	27⅞	28	—¼
10550	Oakwood	$19	18¼	18¼	—⅜
5061	Oshawa A	$10¾	10½	10¾	+⅛
9092	Pamour	$19⅞	19½	19½	—⅜
1850	PanCan P	$88	87¼	88	—1
4200	Pembina	$12¼	12⅛	12¼	+⅛
1385	Petrofina	$56¼	55⅞	56	
1700	Phonix Oil	$8	7⅞	8	
4814	Pine Point	$40¼	39	40⅛	+1⅛
10030	Place G	289	280	280	—10
13550	Placer	$23¾	23⅜	23½	—⅛
2100	Ram	$19¾	19⅜	19⅜	+¼
7500	Redpath	$16¼	16	16	—¼
1150	Rd Stenhs A	$11¼	11⅛	11¼	+⅛
600	Reichhold	$13⅜	13¼	13⅜	+⅛
2762	Revnu Prp	208	205	206	—6
915	Roman	$67	67	67	+½
2160	Rothman	$26½	26	26½	
12050	Sceptre	$12⅞	12⅜	12⅞	+⅜
1700	Scotts	$7½	7¼	7⅜	
29402	Shell Can	$30⅝	30¼	30⅜	+¼
9400	Sherritt	$15⅝	15	15⅝	+⅜
240	Sigma	$45½	45½	45½	—½
1300	S Sears A	$8	8	8	—¼
57216	Skye Res	$15⅛	14½	15	+⅜
2590	Southm	$39¼	39	39¼	+⅛
125	St Brodcst	$13	13	13	
11332	Stelco A	$34⅞	34¼	34⅞	+⅜
3055	Steep R	$5	5	5	—¼

		High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
5965	Sulpetro B	$24⅝	24⅛	24½	—⅜
204	Suncor pr	$27½	27½	27½	+⅜
300	Tara	$14	14	14	—⅛
1200	Teck Cor A	$21½	21	21½	
8997	Teck Cor B	$19⅝	19¼	19½	—½
22830	Tex Can	$24⅜	24	24½	+½
560	Thom N A	$19	18¾	18¾	—¼
7300	Tor Dm Bk	$30½	30	30¼	—¼
1325	Torstar B	$27	26¾	27	
700	Traders A	$13⅝	13⅜	13⅜	—⅛
12790	Trns Mt	$15¼	14¾	15⅛	+⅜
10566	Trinity Res	$16⅜	15⅝	16⅛	+⅝
16000	TrCan PL	$24	23¾	24	
2621	Turbo	$24¾	24½	24⅝	—⅛
41112	UGas A	$11⅝	11⅛	11⅛	—¼

		High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
400	Union Oil	$36¼	36	36	
12830	Un Asbstos	$6¾	6⅝	6¾	+⅛
1075	U Keno	$48	47¼	48	
1000	U Siscoe	$20¼	19⅝	19⅝	—⅝
125	Un Carbid	$34	34	34	
600	Van Der	$8½	8½	8½	
4050	Versil Cor	$18⅝	18	18⅝	—⅛
500	Vestgron	$18¼	18	18	—½
1320	Weldwod	$25	25	25	
9720	West Mine	$23	22½	22¾	+½
800	Weston	$26⅜	26	26⅛	—⅛
7124	Willroy	$12⅝	12	12⅝	+⅜
2050	Woodwd A	$29½	29¼	29½	+⅛
15900	Yk Bear	$11½	11½	11½	—¼

Total sales 6,104,110 shares

We specialize in
a wide variety of financial services to the aviation and aerospace industry.
Such services include
the financing of aircraft and related equipment, leasing, project financing, mergers, acquisitions and buy-outs.

For information, please call:
E.F. Hutton & Company Inc.

Peter M. Detwiler
Vice Chairman
One Battery Park Plaza
New York, New York 10004
Telephone (212) 742-6736
TLX 422230

Andrew K. Selden
Senior Vice President
43 Ave. Marceau
75116 Paris, France
Telephone 723-6151
TLX 630975

Barton P. Ferris, Jr.
First Vice President
One Battery Park Plaza
New York, New York 10004
Telephone (212) 742-6734
TLX 422230

Steven J. Gilbert
First Vice President
One Battery Park Plaza
New York, New York 10004
Telephone (212) 742-5212
TLX 422230

E.F. Hutton & Company Inc.
Investment Bankers

Montreal Stocks

Closing Prices, Aug. 29, 1980

Quotations in Canadian funds.
All quotes cents unless marked $

		High	Low	Close	Chg.
3133	Bnk Mont	$28⅞	28⅝	28¾	+⅛
533	Can Cmt	$12¼	12⅛	12⅛	—¼
25	ConSo Rv	$65	65	65	+5
1400	Con Bath	$17⅛	16⅞	16⅞	—⅜
1960	Dom TxtA	$14¼	13⅞	14¼	+¼
2000	FCA Intl	315	315	315	
1350	Imasco	$25⅛	25	25⅛	+½
17770	NatBk Cda	$13⅞	13½	13⅝	—⅛
4750	Power Co	$17¼	16½	16¾	—½
1369	Royal Bk	$53¼	52⅝	53¼	+¼
236749	RoyTrstco	$20	19	19½	—½
800	Zellers	$11½	11½	11½	—½

Total Sales 942,720 shares.
op-ny-0829 1707edt

European Gold Markets

September 1, 1980

	A.M.	P.M.	N.C.
London	629.25	628.75	—2.50
Zurich	627.50	628.50	—3.00
Paris (12.5 kilo)	633.87	632.17	—8.55

Official morning and afternoon fixings for London and Paris, opening and closing prices for Zurich.
U.S. dollars per ounce.

Gold Options (prices in $/oz.)

Base	28 Nov. 80	26 Feb. 81	Options for May 1981 start on 3 Nov. 80
630	34.00-38.00	—	
650	25.00-29.00	—	
670	15.00-19.00	43.00-48.00	
690	11.00-15.00	36.00-41.00	
710	8.00-11.00	28.00-33.00	

Gold bullion 626.50-628.50

Valeurs White Weld S.A.
1, Quai du Mont-Blanc
1211 Geneva 1, Switzerland
Tel. 310251 - Telex 28305

Paris Commodities

(Figures in French francs per metric ton)
September 1, 1980

	High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)		Ch.
SUGAR					
Oct	3,150	3,130	3,140	3,150	—5
Nov	N.T.	N.T.	—	—	—10
Dec	3,255	3,225	3,245	3,247	+12
Mar	3,350	3,325	3,340	3,350	+15
May	3,315	3,315	3,320	3,340	10
Jly	N.T.	N.T.	3,220	3,300	+10
Aug	N.T.	N.T.	3,140	3,210	—20
Oct	N.T.	N.T.	3,135	3,165	—30
260 lots.					
COCOA					
Sep	N.T.	N.T.	885	—	—10
Dec	957	957	950	960	Unch.
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	992	1,008	+2
May	N.T.	N.T.	1,006	1,020	—9
Jly	N.T.	N.T.	1,020	1,040	—10
Sep	N.T.	N.T.	1,030	1,050	+5
2 lots					

Tokyo Exchange

September 1, 1980

	Yen		Yen
Asahi Chem.	190	Mitsubi Hvy Ind.	190
Asahi Glass	421	Mitsubi Chem.	240
Canon	629	Mitsubi Corp.	689
Dai Nip. Print	599	Mitsubi Elec	207
Fuji Bank	418	Mitsui Co.	413
Fuji Photo	650	Mitsukoshi	418
Hitachi	312	Nippon Elec.	440
Honda Motor	520	Nippon Steel	140
C. Itoh	426	Sharp	599
I.H.I.	148	Sony Corp	2,530
Japan Air L.	2,370	Sumitomo Bank	418
Kansai El. Pwr.	885	Sumitomo Chem.	133
Kao Soap	417	Sumitomo Metal	158
Kawasaki Steel	136	Taisho Marine	287
Kirin Brewery	416	Takeda	580
Komatsu	372	Teijin	136
Kubota	371	Tokyo Marine	630
Matsu El. Ind.	739	Toray	240
Matsu E. Wks	584	Toyota	778

New Index : 478.14 ; Previous : 478.56
Nikkei-DJ Index : 6,889.54 ; Previous : 6,910.87

London Commodities

(Figures in sterling per metric ton)
September 1, 1980

	High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)		Previous (Close)	
SUGAR						
Aug	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oct	341.00	338.80	338.50	341.00	331.00	332.00
98 lots of 50 tons.						
COCOA						
Sep	940.00	935.00	935.00	936.00	936.00	937.00
Dec	982.00	976.00	977.00	978.00	979.00	980.00
Mar	1,023	1,017	1,019	1,020	1,020	1,022
May	1,042	1,039	1,041	1,042	1,039	1,040
Jly	1,065	1,060	1,062	1,063	1,061	1,062
Sep	—	—	1,084	1,088	1,088	1,085
Dec	1,113	1,117	—	—	1,110	1,113
2,414 lots of 10 tons.						
COFFEE						
Sep	1,050	1,025	1,033	1,030	1,065	1,068
Nov	1,095	1,073	1,075	1,076	1,114	1,115
Jan	1,145	1,122	1,123	1,124	1,165	1,166
Mar	1,175	1,151	1,158	1,160	1,180	1,180
May	1,190	1,165	1,168	1,170	1,193	1,200
Jly	N.T.	N.T.	1,190	1,195	1,200	1,230
Sep	N.T.	N.T.	1,200	1,220	1,225	1,250
4,360 lots of 5 tons.						

London Metals Market

(Figures in sterling per metric ton)
(Silver in pence per troy ounce).
September 1, 1980

	Today Bid	Today Asked	Previous Bid	Previous Asked
Copper wire bars: spot	825.00	826.00	828.50	829.50
3 months	842.00	842.50	846.50	847.00
Cathodes: spot	796.00	797.00	797.00	799.00
3 months	817.50	818.50	822.00	823.00
Tin: spot	7,105.00	7,115.00	7,130.00	7,140.00
3 months	7,100.00	7,110.00	7,135.00	7,140.00
Lead: spot	352.00	353.00	358.00	358.50
3 months	366.00	366.50	372.00	372.50
Zinc: spot	312.00	314.00	320.50	321.50
3 months	324.00	325.00	331.50	332.00
Silver: spot	666.00	667.50	673.00	674.50
3 months	694.30	694.50	700.50	701.00
Aluminium: spot	696.00	699.00	709.00	711.00
3 months	701.00	702.00	709.00	709.50
Nickel: spot	2,670.00	2,680.00	2,676.00	2,681.00
3 months	2,695.00	2,700.00	2,719.00	2,721.00

Floating Rate Notes

Closing prices, September 1, 1980

Banks

Issuer-Min cpn-Mat.	Coupon	Next	Bid	Askd
African Dvl. Bk 7-83	9 15/16	1-30	97¾	98¼
Alahli Kuwait 5½-83	16⅜	8-25	98	98¾
Allied Irish 6¼-84	19 5/16	9-29	99½	100⅛
Allied Irish 5¼-87	10 7/16	1-2	97⅞	98⅜
Amex Fin 1982	16⅜	10-22	100¼	100⅝
Andelsbanken 7-84	10 11/16	12-4	98⅝	99⅛
Arab Intl Bank 6½-83	10 5/16	2-2	96⅞	97⅜
Barclays O'seas 5-90	9⅝	12-15	96¾	97¼
Bco de la Nacion 8-83	9⅝	1-23	99¼	99⅝
Bco de la Nacion 7-86	19	9-24	98⅞	99⅜
Bco do Brazil 6¼-82	15 1/16	2-17	99	99½
Bco de Mexico 6¼-87	11 13/16	11-14	97¼	99¼
Bco Pinto 6¼-85	11 7/16	11-17	97⅛	97⅜
Bco Costa Rica 6½-85	10½	12-11	94¾	95¼
Bk Paribas 7¼-80	9⅞	12-11	99	99⅜
Bk Bumiputra 6¼-84	16 9/16	10-23	99¼	100
Bk Ireland 5¼-89	11⅛	11-21	97⅞	99⅛
Bk Tokyo 8-80	11	11-24	99¾	100
Bk Tokyo Hdg 6¼-81	16 15/16	10-22	100½	101
Bk Tokyo 6½-84	11 7/16	11-17	99⅜	100⅛
Bk Tokyo Hdg 1987	9⅞	1-23	97⅜	97⅞
Bk Tokyo Hdg 5¼-89	9⅝	10-27	96⅜	97¼
Bk Tokyo Hdg 5½-93	17 11/16	10-20	98⅝	98⅞
Buenos Aires 7¼-86	10⅜	12-5	97⅜	98½
Bco di Roma 6-87/91	15 5/16	10-28	99⅜	99⅞
BFCE 6¼-83	16 3/16	10-29	100½	101
BFCE 6⅜-84	11⅜	8-26	99½	100
BNP 7½-81	19⅜	9-18	99⅞	100¼
BNP 7-83	12½	3-1	99⅜	100⅛
BNP 5¼-83	9 11/16	1-21	99⅛	99⅝
BNP 1982/84	16 1/16	8-21	99½	100
BNP 5½-91	11 15/16	2-22	97⅜	97⅞
Bangkok Bk 6½-84	9⅝	12-29	97	97½
BUE 5¼-89	9 7/16	9-20	97	97½
Bk Worms 5¼-85	9 3/16	12-17	98⅛	98⅞
Banco Union 7¼-83	19 13/16	10-1	99⅝	99⅞
Bk Alperie 8¼-84	11⅛	2-9	97½	98¼
Bk Dreyfus 6½-83	19 3/16	9-12	99⅜	100⅛
BFG Fin. 5½-89/94	9⅝	1-12	96¾	97¼
Bergen Bank 6-89	10	11-28	97¼	97⅞
Citicorp 1983	11 7/16	11-28	98⅞	99⅜
Citicorp 1984	11 15/16	9-30	98⅜	98⅞
Citicorp 6-94	10⅛	9-10	98½	99
Citicorp undtd	9 7/16	10-10	99	99½
Chase 5¼-93	9 13/16	1-30	95¾	96¼
CCCE 5¼-98	11	2-6	97	97½
Credit Agricole 6½-84	9 3/16	12-17	99	99½
CCF 7-83	9 11/16	1-12	99⅜	99⅞
CCF 6½-83	9⅝	1-12	99	99½
CCF 5¾-85	13 13/16	11-6	99⅞	100⅜
Creditanst 5¼-84	11 13/16	11-21	99½	100
Creditanst 5½-91/97	9 7/16	9-16	97⅜	97⅞
Credit Lyon 6¾-82	11⅛	2-12	99⅜	99⅞
Credit Lyon 6-83	9½	12-1	96¾	97¼
Credit Nat'l 5¼-88	9 3/16	1-30	95¾	96¼
DG Bank 6¼-82	9 3/16	12-17	98⅞	99⅛
Gotabanken 6-88	11 7/16	11-17	98½	99
GZB 7½-81	10 3/16	1-30	99⅜	99¾
GZB 6-83	19 13/16	10-9	100⅛	100⅝
GZB 5½-89	9 13/16	11-3	97⅞	98⅜
Hydrocarb 7½-82	10⅝	12-24	99½	100
IBJ 6-82	11⅛	2-15	99⅜	99⅞
IBJ 6½-82	14⅜	11-1	100	100½
IBJ 5½-85	10 11/16	12-3	99	99½
IBJ 5¼-87	18¾	10-15	97¼	99¾
Indo-Suez 5½-85	9⅝	1-26	98½	99
Indo-Suez 5¼-89	9⅛	1-12	97¾	98¼
Westminster Bk 6-84	16 15/16	10-20	100¼	100¾
KOP 6½-83	9⅞	1-23	98⅝	99¼
LTCB 6¼-81	9½	15-12	99⅛	99⅝
LTCB 6⅜-82	9¾	1-27	99⅛	99⅝
LTCB 6-83	11⅛	2-15	99¼	99¾
LTCB 5¼-85	11½	11-10	99⅛	99⅝
LTCB 5¼-86	9⅝	12-15	98	98½
LTCB 5½-89	10⅛	12-9	97¾	98¼
Lloyds Eurofin 7¼-83	10 1/16	11-28	99¼	99¾
ManHan O'seas 5¼-94	12⅛	11-28	97¼	97¾
Midland Bank 8-82	11 7/16	11-17	100½	101
Midland Bank 7½-83	16⅛	8-21	100⅜	100¾
Midland Intl 6-87	11⅞	11-21	99⅜	99⅞
Midland Intl 5-89	9½	12-22	97⅞	98⅜
Midland Intl 5¼-92	10⅞	12-5	97	97½
Midland Intl 5½-93	9⅝	1-23	96	96½
Nat'l Westmin 5½-90	9⅝	12-23	96⅞	97⅜
Nat'l Westmin 5¼-94	18⅝	10-14	98¾	99¼
Nippon Credit 5¼-85	9⅞	12-24	98⅜	98⅞
Nippon Credit 6½-86	9 9/16	1-14	97	97½
Pop. Espanol 7¼-81	10¼	11-28	99¼	99¾
Bk Scotland 7¼-83	11⅛	11-10	100⅜	100⅞
Bk Scotland 5¼-94	9 5/16	10-14	98⅛	98⅝
Stand. & Chart. 6¼-84	10⅞	11-28	99¼	99¾
Stand. & Chart. 5½-90	11¼	2-13	97⅜	97⅞
Stand. & Chart. 5¼-90	17¼	9-8	98¾	99¼
State Bk India 6¼-87	10 1/16	11-28	95⅞	96⅜
Svenska Handels 5-87	10	1-15	97⅝	98⅛
Sundsvallsbken 6-85	19 11/16	10-8	99½	100
Trade Develop 6-86	19 11/16	2-23	96⅝	97⅛
Thai Farmers 7¼-84	9⅝	12-23	96	97
UBAF 6⅜-82	19 9/16	9-26	100	100½
UBAF 7¼-82	10⅝	12-9	99½	100
Union Finland 6½-82	16 15/16	10-22	100⅜	100⅞
United O'seas 7-81	10 1/16	11-28	99¼	99¾
United O'seas 6-83	12⅜	10-11	99¾	100¼
United O'seas 6-89	10	9-30	97⅛	97⅝
Urquijo Intl 7¼-81	9⅝	12-23	99	99½
Urquijo Intl 6-86	19 5/16	9-22	98⅞	99⅜
Wil. Glyn's Bk 6½-84	12½	2-27	99¾	100¼
Wil. Glyn's Bk 5¼-91	18½	9-15	98⅛	98⅝

Non Banks

Issuer-Min cpn-Mat.	Coupon	Next	Bid	Askd
Enpetrol 7-86	19 9/16	9-22	99¾	100½
General Cable 7½-80	20¼	9-30	95⅝	101¼
IC Industries 1991	10⅛	1-15	95⅝	96⅛
Nat'l Finan. 6-85/93	10⅞	1-7	100⅞	101⅜
Thailand 7-84	18⅞	9-17	98⅝	99⅛
Philippines 6½-86	17¾	10-20	95⅞	96⅜
Sumi Heavy 5¼-83	18⅞	9-16	99⅞	100⅜
Sweden 9lock-91	9 9/16	10-20	95⅝	96⅛
Sofiel 8-83	20 3/16	10-8	100¾	101¼
Sofiel 8-84	10⅛	12-8	99¾	100¼
SNCF 6¼-85/97	10½	2-4	99⅛	99⅝
Texas Airlines 7-86	9⅞	10-13	92¾	93¼
TVO 9lock-91	10⅛	28-11	96¼	96¾
IHI 5¼-85	15 5/16	10-27	99½	100
Offshore Min. 1986	9 11/16	1-21	98⅛	98⅝
Pemex 7-84	9 11/16	1-26	98⅜	98⅞
C.Itoh 5¼-87	19 7/16	9-18	99	99½

Prices supplied by Credit Suisse-First Boston Ltd., London.

BANQUE NATIONALE DE PARIS

US$75 million bonds Loan
1976/83 at floating rate.

The rate of interest applicable for the six month period beginning on September 1, 1980 and set by the reference agent is 12½% annually.

Eurocurrency Interest Rates

September 1, 1980

	Dollar	D-Mark	Swiss Franc	Sterling	
1 M.	11⅞-12	8 11/16-8 13/16	6-6¼	16⅛-16½	12
2 M.	11 13/16-11 15/16	8 9/16-8 11/16	6-6⅛	16⅝-17	12
3 M.	12⅛-12¼	8 9/16-8 11/16	6-6⅛	16⅝-17	12⅛
6 M.	12⅛-12¼	8 5/16-8 7/16	5⅞-6	16¼-16½	12⅛
1 Y.	12 7/16-12 9/16	8¼-8⅜	5⅝-5¾	15¼-15½	12⅛

European Stock Markets

September 1, 1980
(Closing prices in local currencies)

Amsterdam

	Close	Prev.
ACF Holding	71.20	72.50
AKZO	22.30	22.30
Albert Heijn	71.00	69.60
Algembank	308.50	306.00
AMEV	86.80	87.60
Amrobank	65.00	64.80
A'Dam Rub	3.22	3.42
Boskalis	94.00	94.00
Bredero	206.00	200.00
Buerhmann T	68.80	68.80
Caland Hldo	24.70	24.30
Elsevier	204.20	208.00
Ennia	134.50	134.50
Fokker	28.50	28.00
Gist Brocades	29.50	29.50
Heineken	54.50	55.10
H.V.A.	37.80	37.60
Hoogovens	14.70	14.80
Naarden	15.60	15.10
K.L.M.	65.60	66.20
Nat. Nedder	116.30	115.70
Nedlloyd	100.00	97.00
Oce Vander G	120.80	122.00
OGEM	8.70	8.60
Pakhoed	41.50	41.50
Philips	17.20	17.00
Robeco	181.20	181.80
Rodamco	104.90	104.70
Rolinco	173.70	173.50
Rorento	113.90	113.90
Royal Dutch	168.80	169.20
RSV	48.30	48.20
Unilever	119.00	118.80
Van Ommer	28.50	28.40
VMF-Stork	38.00	37.50
VNU	80.50	80.10

Anp-Cbs Index : 85.10
Previous : 84.90

Brussels

	Close	Prev.
Arbed	1,398	1,396
Cockerill	208	208
EBES	1,880	1,880
Electrobel	6,000	6,000
GB-Inno-BM	2,335	2,320
GBL (B.lamb)	1,270	1,300
Hoboken	2,480	2,525
Petrofina	4,735	4,735
Ph. Gevaert	1,230	1,242
Soc. Generale	1,356	1,356
Sofina	3,450	3,450
Solvay	2,645	2,615
Traction Elec	2,530	2,540
Un. Miniere	728	720
V. Montagne	1,212	1,212

Bourse Index : 165.80
Previous : 166.68

Frankfurt

	Close	Prev.
A.E.G.	88.70	88.20
Allianz Vers.	443.00	443.00
B.A.S.F.	132.00	132.20
Bayer	115.80	115.60
Bayer Hypo	251.00	251.00
Bayer Verein	309.00	306.00
Commerzbnk	171.00	170.90
Cont. Gummi	63.00	63.10
Daimler	263.00	262.00
Degussa	246.00	245.50
Demag	132.00	131.00
D.Babcock	188.00	191.00
Deutsche Bnk	283.60	283.00
Dresdner Bnk	186.50	187.50
Du. Schulte	169.80	167.50
GHH	210.30	209.50
Hapag Lloyd	77.00	75.00
Hochtief	455.00	461.00
Hoechst	114.90	114.70
Hoesch	24.50	24.00
Holzmann	395.00	398.00
Horten	141.50	141.00
Kali u Salz	166.00	164.50
Karlstadt	212.50	215.00
Kaufhof	173.00	173.00
K.H.D.	209.50	209.50
Kloeckner	44.00	45.00
Krupp	56.50	58.00
Linde	322.00	323.00
Lufthansa	75.00	75.10
MAN	184.50	185.50
Mannesman	121.80	120.60
Metallgesell.	289.00	282.50
Muench. Ruck	568.00	573.00
Neckermann	91.50	96.50
Preussag	121.50	120.00
RWE.new	179.00	178.00
Schering	225.50	224.20
Siemens	274.80	274.50
Thyssen	58.00	61.00
Varta	163.50	164.50
Veba	137.20	137.30
VEW	110.20	110.00
Volkswagen	173.00	172.90

Sieman Index: 137.59
Previous : 137.54

London

	Close	Prev.
Allied Brew	0.84½	0.84½
AA Cp	$15.50	15.56
Anglo-Am	107.00	107.50
Babcock-Wil	0.89	0.89
Barclays Bnk	4.10	4.15
BAT Ind.	2.75	2.75
Beecham Gp	1.47	1.48
BICC	1.31	1.31
BOC Int'l	0.82	0.83
Boots	2.35	2.34
Bowater	1.68	1.68
B.P.	3.36	3.40
Burmah	1.81	.184
Coats Patons	0.51½	0.51
Charter Gold	2.23	2.26
Cadbury Sc.	0.60½	0.60½
Cons.Gold Fds	5.23	5.26
Courtaulds	0.59	0.62
De Beer	$950.00	956.25
Distillers	2.24	2.21
Dunlop	0.77	0.76
Free St Ged	69.25	69.25
GEC	4.86	4.88
GKN	2.26	2.26
Glaxo	2.34	2.34
GUS	4.54	4.54
Guinness	0.83	0.83
Hawker-Sidd	2.14	2.16
ICI	N.A.	3.54
Imps	0.80½	0.81
Lonrho	0.93	0.89
Lucas	2.17	2.16
Marks-Spenc	1.00	1.00
Metal Box	2.80	2.80
Plessey	2.39	2.38
Randfontein	$69.00	70.50
Rank Org.	1.68	1.72
Reed	1.96	1.96
Rolls Royce	1.27	1.27
Royal Dutch	36.44	36.25
R.T.Z.	4.31	4.45
Shell	4.04	4.08
Thorn (A)	3.68	3.56
Trafalgar H	0.70	0.70
Tube Invest.	2.32	2.46
Ultramar	4.96	4.93
Untd Biscuits	0.86	0.87
Vickers	1.27	1.27
War Loan 3½	31.13	31.13
W. Deep	$52.00	52.25
W. Driefin	$91.00	98.75
W. Holding	$81.00	80.75
Woolworth	0.53¼	0.53¾
ZCI	0.43	0.44

F.T. 30 Index : 480.70
Previous : 483.90

Milan

	Close	Prev.
ANIC	9.75	10.00
Bastogi	687.00	584.00
Centrale	13,500	13,300
ERBA	3,408.00	3,390.00
ErcMarelli	342.00	325.00
Fiat	1,900.00	1,749.00
Finsider	100.00	86.25
Generali	[illegible]	[illegible]
IFI	[illegible]	[illegible]
Italcementi	[illegible]	[illegible]
Italgas	[illegible]	[illegible]
Italsider	[illegible]	[illegible]
LaRinas	[illegible]	[illegible]
Montedis	[illegible]	[illegible]
Olivetti	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pirelli	[illegible]	[illegible]
Snia Visca	[illegible]	[illegible]

BCI Index : 128.[illegible]
Previous : 125.[illegible]

Paris

	Close	Prev.
Air Liquide	[illegible]	[illegible]
Alsthom Atl.	[illegible]	[illegible]
BIC	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bouygues	[illegible]	[illegible]
BSN	[illegible]	[illegible]
Carrefour	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cim Lafarge	[illegible]	[illegible]
Club Mediter	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cofimeg	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cie Bancaire	[illegible]	[illegible]
CFP	[illegible]	[illegible]
CGE	[illegible]	[illegible]
CCF	[illegible]	[illegible]
Creusot Loire	[illegible]	[illegible]
CSF	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dumez	[illegible]	[illegible]
Elf-Aquitaine	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ferodo	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gen Occident	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hachette	[illegible]	[illegible]
Imetal	[illegible]	[illegible]
Legrand	[illegible]	[illegible]
L Oreal	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mach Bull	[illegible]	[illegible]
Matra	[illegible]	[illegible]
Michelin	[illegible]	[illegible]
Moet Henn	[illegible]	[illegible]
Moulinex	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nord-Est L.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Paribas	[illegible]	[illegible]
Penarroya	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pernod Ric	[illegible]	[illegible]
Perrier	[illegible]	[illegible]
Peugeot	[illegible]	[illegible]
Poclain	[illegible]	[illegible]
Printemps	[illegible]	[illegible]
PUK	[illegible]	[illegible]
Radiotech.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Redoute	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rh Poulenc	[illegible]	[illegible]
Roussel Uclaf	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sacilor	[illegible]	[illegible]
St Gobain	[illegible]	[illegible]
SkisRossignol	[illegible]	[illegible]
Suez	[illegible]	[illegible]
Telemecan	[illegible]	[illegible]
ThomsonBr	[illegible]	[illegible]
Usinor	[illegible]	[illegible]

Agefi Index : 146.[illegible]
Previous : 145.76

Zurich

	Close	Prev.
Alusuisse	[illegible]	[illegible]
Buehrle	[illegible]	[illegible]
B Boveri	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cib Geigy	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cr Suisse	[illegible]	[illegible]
Elektrowatt	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fisher	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hoff-Roche B	[illegible]	[illegible]
Interfood	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jelmoli	[illegible]	[illegible]
Landis Gyr	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nestle	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sandoz	[illegible]	[illegible]
Schindler	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ste B. Suisse	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sulzer	[illegible]	[illegible]
Swissair	[illegible]	[illegible]
U.B. Suisse	[illegible]	[illegible]
Winterthur	[illegible]	[illegible]
Zurich Ins.	[illegible]	[illegible]

SBC Index : 3[illegible]
Previous : 3[illegible]

New issue — This advertisement appears as a matter of record only — September 1, 1980



EUROPEAN COAL AND STEEL COMMUNITY

DM 150,000,000
7⅞% Bond Issue 1980/1992

Interest rate: 7⅞% payable annually on 2nd September
Issue price: 100%
Life: 12 years maximum
Redemption: The loan is redeemable at par beginning after 4 years free of redemption through drawings by lot in 8 instalments to DM 18,750,000.— each, payable on 2nd September of each of the years 1985 until 1992, so that the entire Loan will have been redeemed on 2nd September, 1992, at the latest.
Listing: Frankfurt (Main), Berlin, Düsseldorf, Hamburg, München

Deutsche Bank Aktiengesellschaft
also for
Deutsche Bank Berlin Aktiengesellschaft

Dresdner Bank Aktiengesellschaft
also for
Bank für Handel und Industrie Aktiengesellschaft

Commerzbank Aktiengesellschaft
also for
Berliner Commerzbank Aktiengesellschaft

Westdeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale

Bank für Gemeinwirtschaft Aktiengesellschaft
Bayerische Hypotheken- und Wechsel-Bank Aktiengesellschaft
Bayerische Vereinsbank Aktiengesellschaft
Berliner Bank Aktiengesellschaft
Berliner Handels- und Frankfurter Bank
Deutsche Girozentrale — Deutsche Kommunalbank —
Hardy & Co. GmbH
Merck, Finck & Co.
Sal. Oppenheim jr. & Cie.
Simonbank Aktiengesellschaft
J. H. Stein
Trinkaus & Burkhardt
M. M. Warburg-Brinckmann, Wirtz & Co.
Westfalenbank Aktiengesellschaft

Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank N.V.
Banca Commerciale Italiana
Banque Internationale à Luxembourg S.A.
Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas
Banque Populaire Suisse S.A. Luxembourg
Credit Suisse First Boston Limited
Kuwait Investment Company (S.A.K.)
Société Générale de Banque S.A.
Swiss Bank Corporation International Limited
Union Bank of Switzerland (Securities) Limited
S. G. Warburg & Co. Ltd.

ADVERTISEMENT
INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

September 1, 1980

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some funds whose quotes are based on issue prices. The following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the IHT: (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (m)—monthly; (r)—regularly; (i)—irregularly.

ALLIANCE INTL c/o Bk of Bermuda, Berm.
— (d) Alliance Intl.SRsvs.(S1) 8.8pc

BANK JULIUS BAER & Co Ltd:
— (d) Baerbond ..... SF 683.80
— (d) Conbar ..... SF 694.00
— (d) Grobar ..... SF 745.00
— (d) Stockbar ..... SF 880.00

BANK VON ERNST & Cie AG PB 2622 Bern
— (d) CSF Fund ..... SF 17.65
— (d) Crossbow Fund ..... SF 4.60
— (d) ITF Fund N.V. $12.24

BRITANNIA TRUST MNGT.(CI) Ltd.:
— (w) Universal Dollar Trust $107.5c
— (w) High Interest Sterling £84.0pxd

CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL:
— (w) Capital Int'l Fund $23.60
— (w) Capital Italia S.A. $13.28
— (w) Convertible Capital S.A. $30.31

CREDIT SUISSE:
— (d) Actions Suisses ..... SF 301.00
— (d) Canasec ..... SF 607.00
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Bonds ..... SF 61.00
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Int'l ..... SF 68.25
— (d) Energie-Valor ..... SF 116.75
— (d) Ussec ..... SF 531.00
— (d) Europa-Valor ..... SF 112.00
—+(d) Concentra ..... DM 19.00
—+(d) Int'l Rentenfond ..... DM 64.98

FIDELITY PO Box 670, Hamilton, Bermuda:
— (w) Fidelity Amer. Assets $37.78
— (w) Fidelity Dir. Svgs. Tr. $73.35
— (d) Fidelity Far East Fd. $24.16
— (w) Fidelity Int'l Fund $37.55
— (w) Fidelity Pacific Fund $78.46
— (w) Fidelity World Fd. $22.14

G.T. MANAGEMENT LTD:
— (w) Berry Pac. Fd. Ltd. $48.98
— (w) G.T. Asia Fund ..... HK$15.31
— (d) G.T. Bond Fund $12.69
— (w) G.T. Dollar Fund $11.25
— (d) G.T. Investment Fund $14.67
— (d) G.T. Japan Small Co Fund $10.89
— (d) G.T. Technology Fund $17.85

JARDINE FLEMING:
— (r) Jardine Japan Fund $1,752
— (r) Jardine S.East Asia $23.92

LLOYDS BANK INT., POB 438 GENEVA 11
—+(w) Lloyds Int'l Growth ..... SF 569.00
—+(w) Lloyds Int'l Income ..... SF 298.00

ROTHSCHILD ASSET MGMT (Bermuda):
— (w) Reserve Assets Fd Ltd. $10.00

ROTHSCHILD ASSET MGTM (CI):
— (r) O.C. Dir Commodity Tr. $47.82

SOFID GROUPE GENEVA
— (r) Parton Sw. R Est ..... SF 1,524.50
— (r) Securswiss ..... SF 1,[illegible]

SWISS BANK CORP:
— (d) America-Valor ..... SF 373.00
— (d) Intervalor ..... SF 54.75
— (d) Japan Portfolio ..... SF 387.25
— (d) Swissvalor New Ser ..... SF 235.50
— (d) Univ. Bond Select ..... SF 64.75
— (d) Universal Fund ..... SF 76.13

UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND:
— (d) Amca U.S. Sh ..... SF 25.00
— (d) Bond Invest ..... SF 57.50
— (d) Convert-Invest ..... SF 63.25
— (d) Eurit Europe Sh ..... SF 141.50
— (d) Fonsa Swiss Sh ..... SF 102.25
— (d) Globinvest ..... SF 57.00
— (d) Pacific Invest ..... SF 85.00
— (d) Pometac-Invest ..... SF 414.00
— (d) Safit South Afr Sh ..... SF 401.00
— (d) Sima Swiss R Est ..... SF 200.00

UNION INVESTMENT, Frankfurt
— (d) Unirenta ..... DM 37.38
— (d) Unifonds ..... DM 17.81
— (d) Unirak ..... DM 47.71

Other Funds

(w) Alexander Fund $12.79
(r) Arab Finance I.F. $994.62
(w) Trustcor Int. Fd (AEIF) $8.53
(w) Bondselex - Issue Pr. ..... SF 120.20
(w) CAMIT $10.34
(w) Capital Gains Inv $18.04
(d) Caribico Open-End Fund $325.40
(w) Citadel Fund $2.45
(w) Cleveland Offshore Fd. $1,199.99
(w) Convert. Fd Int. A Certs $7.30
(w) Convert Fd Int. B Certs $15.76
(w) D.G.C. $52.33
(d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l $22.59
(w) Dreyfus Intercontinent $24.69
(d) Europe Obligations ..... LF 1,234.00
(d) Energy Intl. N.V. $34.90
(w) First Eagle Fund $8,809.00
(w) F.I.R.S.T. $234.68
(w) Fonselex Issue Pr ..... SF 163.95
(w) Formula Selection Fd ..... SF 67.92
(d) Fonditalia $19.24
(d) Frankl.-Trust Interzins ..... DM 40.29
(d) Global Fund Ltd ..... SF 6.468
(d) Global Int'l Fund ..... DM 6.09
(w) Hausmann Hldgs. NV $516.63
(d) Indosuez Multibonds A $120.86
(d) Indosuez Multibonds B $130.73
(d) Interfund S.A. $12.86
(w) Intermarket Fund $187.03
(w) Int'l Inc Fund (Jersey) $21.59
(r) Int'l Securities Fund $8.42
(d) Investa DWS ..... DM 34.80
(r) Invest Atlantiques $61.82
(r) Italfortune Int'l Fd S.A. $11.39
(w) Japan Selection Fund $91.91
(w) Japan Pacific Fund $48.68iv
(d) KB Income Fund ..... LF 1,425.00
(d) Kleinwort Benson Int. F $15.65
(d) Kleinwort Benson IntUF $13.24
(w) Kleinwort Bens. Jap. F $33.83
(w) Leverage Cap. Hold $87.31
(w) Luxfund $38.37
(d) Mediolanum Sel. Fund $14.66
(d) Neuwirth Int'l Fund ..... $.64
(d) Neuwirth Inv. Fund $1.72
(w) Nippon Fund $17.67
(w) Nor. Amer. Inv. Fund $5.47*
(w) Nor. Amer. Bank Fd $4.29*
(w) N.A.M.F. $101.17
(w) Pretoria Financial $7.00
(d) Putnam Intern'l Fund $40.47
(w) Quantum Fund N.V. $1,398.00
+(w) RBC Intl Inc Fund $10.53
(d) Renta Fund $58.15
(d) Rentinvest ..... LF 790.00
(d) Safe Fund $4.56
(d) Safe Trust Fund $11.17
(w) Samurai Portfolio ..... SF 61.70
(w) Sepro (N.A.V.) $18.89
(w) SMH Special Fund ..... DM 94.40
(w) Talent Global Fund $15.46
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold (Sea) $59.25
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold N.V. $81.82
(w) Transpacific Fund $37.47
(d) UNICO Fund ..... DM 55.65
(w) United Cap Inv. Fund $3.61
(w) Western Growth Fund $7.94
(m) Winchester Overseas $9.35
(d) World Equity Grth. Fd $473.31
(m) Worldwide Fund Ltd $19.82
(w) Worldwide Securities $102.41
(w) Worldwide Special $2,468.54

DM — Deutsche Mark; * — Ex-Dividend; ** — New; N.A. — Not Available; BF — Belgium Francs; LF — Luxembourg Francs; SF - Swiss Francs; + — Offer prices; a — Asked; b — Bid Change P/V $10 to $1 per unit. S/S — Stock Split; ** — Ex RTS; "S" — Suspended; N.C. - Not communicated; • — •. Redempt price - Ex-Coupon. [] Yield on US$1-00 UNIT.

Unusual Career Opportunit[y]

Our internationally based Corporate Training Progr[amme] is designed to offer future management opportunities [to] those who can demonstrate an exceptional ability, eit[her] in their university careers or elsewhere. It is of 18 mon[ths] duration, in Paris, London and New York, giving bro[ad] exposure to banking and diversified financial service[s].

If you are of German, French or other E.E.C. natio[n]ality, in your early or mid twenties, and your career sho[ws] achievement in a competitive environment, then cont[act] Mr. N. T. Carter, Recruitment Officer, Merrill Lyn[ch] International & Co., 3-5 Newgate Street, London EC1A 7DA.

Merrill Lynch

INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE OPPORTUNITIES

GROUPE HÔTELIER INTERNATIONAL
recherche pour occuper le
POSTE DE RÉSIDENT à TRIPOLI (Libye)
UN INGÉNIEUR
DIPLÔMÉ GRANDE ÉCOLE

Il sera chargé de la supervision d'un grand ensemble hôtelier en cours de construction.
De sérieuses références dans des responsabilités similaires sont exigées.
L'anglais parlé et écrit est requis, la connaissance de l'arabe est souhaitée.
Envoyer C.V. et prétentions à Philippe de Montenay - NOVOTEL SIEH Autoroute A6 - CE 1405
91019 ÉVRY CEDEX.

TECHNICAL JOBS

MORCO A/S DRILLING CONTRACTOR

Experienced oilfield drilling personnel required for the North Sea.
Positions exist for toolpushers and drillers.

Direct your inquiries to
Personnel Manager
MORCO A/S,
P.O. Box 65,
Tananger 4056 NORWAY,

or phone **474596766 collect.**

هكذا من الأصل

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post
Page 9 Tuesday, September 2, 1980

Soaring Fees at Heathrow Raise Anger of Airlines

By Carole Shifrin

ASHINGTON, Sept. 1 (WP) Airline and government offi- around the world are smart- under the effects of charges d by the British government more than double the cost of ting a plane at London's throw Airport.

nder new rates introduced last 1, it now costs nearly $10,000 nd a Boeing 747 at Heathrow g peak hours. This amount des fees for landing, terminal passenger service, security and ing. A year ago, the same ng cost about 40 or 50 per- less.

e new charges run to millions ollars a year for each of the es operating at Heathrow. cost averages out to about $40 rson on a jumbo jet, airline of- ls suggest.

addition to charter flights, American World Airways week now sends about 75 reg- ly scheduled round-trip flights nost of them using 747s — into throw and 7 into London's ndary airport, Gatwick, where rges have not been raised to the e degree as at Heathrow.

rans World Airlines is in the e position as Pan Am. Richard der, TWA's assistant general nsel, said that TWA will pay British $16 million in airport rges this year, up from $7.5 lion last year.

o place in context the $9,722 t it now costs to land a 747 at athrow during peak hours, a list representative landing charges mpiled by the International Air nsport Association indicates t a similar landing it would cost out $3,780 at Charles de Gaulle rport in Paris, $3,921 at Amster- m and $4,122 in Geneva. arges in Madrid, Rome and hens range from $1,194 to 716.

An airline sending a 747 to New rk's JFK International Airport, e most expensive in the United ates, would pay about $3,616, ing IATA figures. At Los Ange- s, the landing of a 747 would cost 46 and at Washington's Dulles ternational Airport, $967.

In the past, it was primarily U.S. rline officials who were angry at e British. The U.S. carriers felt istreated because the British Air- rts Authority used to impose gher landing charges for planes transatlantic routes than on Eu- pean routes.

But now the British have elimi- ated the differential between ansatlantic and European flights and raising all of them consider- bly. Consequently, some of the harges for the European airlines ave gone up by a greater percent- ge than for transatlantic carriers.

"They've spread the damage now and offended everyone," said a U.S. source.

"We feel exactly the same as the Americans," Keith Pickering, British Airways' manager in Washington for the East, said. "Since London is our main base, we pay more of the charges than anyone."

Some airline officials feel that the transatlantic carriers are still paying a disproportionate share of the peak period charges at Heathrow. Because of time zone differences, airport curfews and other scheduling constraints, transatlantic airlines are forced to conduct their operations during those peak hours.

In addition, transatlantic carriers tend to use heavier, wide-bodied equipment. Airline sources say the charges increase more sharply as aircraft weight increases but contend that there is little connection between aircraft weight and the cost to the British Airports Authority of the services provided.

British airport charges have always been high, but they have shot up because of limits on the borrowing ability of nationalized industries.

British charges have always been high, compared with airports in most other countries. But they have shot up recently because of a policy of the Conservative government of Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher that limits the borrowing ability of the so-called nationalized industries, including the airports run by the British Airports Authority. The industries were also told they had to begin making a proper return on investment — a real rate of return of 6 percent on their assets, that is, 6 percent above inflation.

"Basically, they have undertaken to finance future improvements through current user charges," Boyd Hight, deputy assistant U.S. secretary of state for transportation affairs, explained in a recent interview. "Their charges were out of line before, and now they're double comparable figures for the rest of Europe."

Policy Questions

According to U.S. airline and government officials who would like to see the charges lowered, there are questions about the British policy that have to be answered before deciding whether action is appropriate or justified.

For example, are the charges "just and reasonable" as required by Bermuda-2, the agreement that governs air services between the United Kingdom and the United States? To be considered just and reasonable, they are supposed to reflect, but not exceed, the full cost of providing appropriate airport and air navigation facilities and services, and may provide for a reasonable rate of return on assets, after depreciation. As provided in Bermuda-2, the user charges are also supposed to be based on "sound economic principles" and on the "generally accepted accounting practices" of the country concerned.

The airlines' and governments' lawyers, accountants and economists think that the airport charges can be attacked on a number of grounds and that the British may have failed to comply with the terms of the Bermuda agreement.

For instance, in determining how much revenue must be raised from the airlines in order to meet the target return on investment for nationalized industry, the British Airports Authority apparently fails to take into account enormous profits — about $77 million in a recent reporting year — made on its various concessions. It counts in only the money made from traffic operations (landing fees and so on) — $15 million, by comparison, that same year.

If the authority's concession revenues were added to its operating revenues, the rate of return would exceed 6 percent, according to one analysis. Under British government policy, exceeding the 6 percent mark would qualify it to turn to outside sources of financing as an alternative to recovering all of its capital requirements from the airlines, this analysis goes on.

Accounting Practices

Numerous other economic or accounting practices of the British Airports Authority are being questioned.

Is the authority fair in its definition of assets on which it is seeking return? Runways are considered assets listed at replacement cost using today's inflated currency, despite the fact that they will be repaired, not replaced.

Is the authority's use of depreciation reasonable? When its assets are fully depreciated, they are revalued again, at replacement cost, for purposes of computing the rate of return. This grossly inflates the asset base and gives rise to a much higher rate of investment, according to one analysis. If the authority is using replacement cost basis accounting, as it says, it should be showing substantial depreciation in its accounts — but it does not appear to.

Is it fair to require the authority to get a return on new investment each year even though the investment is not ready yet. Users begin paying for projects and facilities that are under construction — facilities they do not and may never use.

Bruce Selfon, chief of the Department of Transportation's international aviation division, said that the U.S. government is attempting to reach some conclusions about whether the British have in fact violated the terms of the agreement. U.S. officials have already had some discussions with the British. "At this point, I can't tell you what our final determination will be," he said. "If the U.S. reaches a conclusion that there are particular problems, we will have to have further government-to-government consultations."

Lawsuits Considered

Meanwhile, Pan Am and TWA have each instructed their attorneys to determine whether they can file suit in the British courts alleging that the charges fail to meet the test of reasonableness.

Also, airlines operating at Heathrow have formed a group to explore whatever legal and other remedies are available. Besides suing the British Airports Authority, another possible course is to force the authority to sue the airlines to collect the charges and, in doing so, attempt to convince the courts that the charges are reasonable. There is also some talk of paying at last year's rate and putting the rest in an escrow account to be paid to the British authorities if and when they make a convincing case to the airlines that the new charges are reasonable.

IATA, the organization of world airlines that functions both as a trade association and a mechanism for fare-setting, has also become involved in the issue on behalf of its members. "We are trying to get the British to let airport improvements be financed in the open market, rather than sucking this out from airlines today who are already in difficulty," said Knut Hammarskjold, IATA's director general.

So far, the British Airports Authority has stuck to its position but it has scheduled a meeting with airline officials for next month in London.

Hunt Sees His Errors With Silver

DALLAS, Sept. 1 (AP-DJ) — Nelson Bunker Hunt now says that he and his brother Herbert "should have unloaded" some of their extensive silver holdings in March instead of letting the market crumble around them, the Dallas Morning News reported yesterday.

In one of his rare interviews since the price of silver fell to less than $20 an ounce from more than $50, Mr. Hunt said "I think at $50 [silver's peak price in January] the market got too high and it caused a lot of problems."

"On my side, I wish the market had never gone over $20. That would have been much better. Because, you know, we didn't sell anything, we didn't buy anything," he said.

"But the fact that it went high caused everbody to start screaming and yelling."

Mr. Hunt blamed the governors of the U.S. commodity exchanges and speculators who disrupted trading for the collapse, saying that he may have underestimated the determination of commodity exchange regulators and government agencies to break him and Herbert.

Mr. Hunt confirmed that he met in Europe with New York commodities broker Norton Waltuch and some overseas investors suspected by the U.S. government of trying to corner the silver market. At the time, Mr. Hunt and the foreign investors together controlled more than 85 percent of the world's available silver, the Morning News said.

At the start of 1980, Mr. Hunt and his brother owned or had rights to 57 percent of all new silver produced in the non-Communist world and two major commodity exchanges altered their rules because of those vast holdings, hoping to halt the rise in silver prices, the newspaper said.

Price Undercutting Cited

EEC Imposes Duty on U.S. Yarn

By Paul Lewis

PARIS, Sept. 1 (NYT) — The European Economic Community today imposed a penal duty on fast growing imports of U.S. polyster yarn. The gesture underscores the risk of a transatlantic trade war this fall as Western economies stagnate and protectionist sentiment grows.

The duties were imposed by the EEC's Executive Commission in Brussels, which accused U.S. producers of "dumping" their yarn on European markets, or selling it at lower prices than they charge in the United States. U.S. fibers cost up to 20 percent less than those produced by European makers, the Commission said, with the result that European producers have been unable to raise their prices to offset rising oil costs.

The Commission also criticized U.S. producers for refusing to cooperate with its investigation of the dumping charges brought by European producers, by providing details of their costs and pricing policy.

[The EEC said that the investigation found imports of U.S. polyester yarn in the community rose from 9,817 metric tons (or 4 percent of the EEC market) in 1978 to 27,878 tons (or 10 percent) last year, AP-Dow Jones reported.

["The two markets most affected were the U.K., where imports rose from 5.9 percent in 1978 to 14.9 percent in 1979, and Italy where they rose from 1.6 to 9.9 percent," according to the Commision.]

Levels of Duties

The new import duties, which initially will last for four months, will be 15.6 percent for non-textured yarn, except for those produced by Eastman Chemical International, which is required only to pay 13.7 percent on its exports to Europe.

Imports of non-textured yarn will be subject to a 9.6-percent additional duty, although MacField Texturing, one of the few U.S. companies to cooperate with the Commission, is provisionally excused while information it provided on pricing is examined.

International trade law has always condemned dumping as an unfair way for companies to increase their overseas market, but the European case against the U.S. spinners, officials concede, also touches on another much more dangerous trade quarrel between Europe and the United States. A major reason why U.S. chemical fiber makers can sell so cheapily in Europe today is that U.S. oil price controls give the fiber makers access to a cheaper petroleum feedstock than their foreign competitors.

Area of Friction

The whole range of European chemical, plastics and fertilizer makers, all of whom use oil as a raw material, are pressing for government action against U.S. competitors.

The EEC allowed Britain to limit imports of U.S. synthetic fibers early this year but did not allow other member nations to do so, fearing that general curbs on U.S. oil-based imports could spark a trade war that might drag the West's weakened economies down into a recessionary spiral.

The international trading system is also very vulnerable to protectionist pressures in the areas of European steel exports to the United States and Japanese automobile exports.

President Carter is under pressure in these areas to take trade action that European industry would strongly object to and which could make the demands for retaliation difficult for their governments to resist.

Good Year Seen For Steel in U.S.

NEW YORK, Sept. 1 (AP-DJ) — Sept. 30 will mark the end of what doubtlessly will prove the worst quarter in steel industry history in the United States, but the manufacturers should make a profit for the year as a whole, Barron's Financial Weekly reported today. And 1981 should show significant gains over this year, it adds.

Producers see 1980 shipments of 80 million tons, down from last year's 101.3 million. With this year's nosedive by business activity, orders for steel were as low as 50 percent of capacity in July. "Our order book dropped 85 percent in 47 days," said the president of National Steel, Howard Love.

The steel industry moved swiftly to avoid an inventory build-up.

With the working off of customer inventories, a pickup in the capital goods sector, and easier credit for consumer durables purchases, industry shipments next year could bounce back to 90 million tons, Barron's says.

Markets Closed

All financial markets in the United States and Canada were closed Monday for Labor Day.

CURRENCY RATES

Interbank exchange rates for September 1, 1980, excluding bank service charges

	$	£	D.M.	F.F.	B.L.	Gldr.	B.F.	S.F.	D.K.
Amsterdam	1.9445	4.6750	188.96 *	44.85 *	0.2289	—	6.7840 *	118.37 *	35.14 *
Brussels (a)	28.70	68.91	14.8575	6.91	3.374 *	14.745	—	17.4375	5.182
Frankfurt	1.7868	4.3845	—	42.995 *	2.102 x	91.77 *	6.228 *	108.69 *	32.265 *
London (b)	2.410	—	4.3050	10.0713	2.043.25	4.70	69.725	3.9495	13.3420
Milan	850.30	2.043.20	476.19	204.91	—	437.16	29.665	517.47	153.70
Paris	4.1510	9.9775	232.560 *	—	4.8840 x	213.386 *	14.4825 *	252.580 *	75.030 *
Zurich	1.6445	3.9534	92.0468 *	39.6171 *	0.1935	84.5759 *	5.7352 *	—	29.7119 *
ECU	1.4164	0.5894	2.5291	5.880	1.204.26	2.7550	40.6070	2.3285	7.8388

Dollar values

$ Equiv.	Currency	Per U.S.$	$ Equiv.	Currency	Per U.S.$	$ Equiv.	Currency	Per U.S.$
0.0343	Belgian fin. franc	29.135	0.2023	Hong Kong $	4.9435	0.3012	Saudi Riyal	3.3202
0.8650	Canadian $	1.1561	2.1040	Irish £	0.4753	0.0790	Schilling	12.655
0.1806	Danish krone	5.5365	0.0179	Israeli £	55.85	0.4490	Singapore $	2.1230
0.0234	Drachma	42.675	3.7425	Kuwaiti dinar	0.2672	0.2402	Swedish krona	4.163
0.0201	Escudo	49.659	0.2070	Norw. krone	4.8310	0.2711	U.A.E. dirham	3.6880
0.2738	Fin. mark	3.6525	0.0138	Peseta	72.685	0.0046	Yen	217.52

£ Sterling: 1.1448 Irish £.

(a) Commercial franc. (b) Amounts needed to buy one pound. (*) Units of 100. (x) Units of 1,000.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC
EXTERNAL US$ BONDS
THE WESTON GROUP
makes a market in all series
Enquiries to:
8002 ZURICH Stockerstr. 10. Telex: 53711. Tel.: 201 13 50.
PANAMA 5, R.P. Via Espana, 200 - 7° piso Tx.: 368636. Tel.: 23-53 80.

SBM/LOEWS CASINO
THE ONLY AMERICAN CASINO IN EUROPE
CRAPS
ROULETTE
BLACK-JACK
LOEWS MONTE-CARLO
Avenue des SPELUGUES
MONTE-CARLO
Téléphone : 50.65.00
Télex : 479435

All these securities having been sold, this announcement appears as a matter of record only.

Azienda Autonoma delle

Ferrovie dello Stato

U.S. $250,000,000

Floating Rate Notes 1988
Convertible until February 1986 into 9¼ per cent.
Bonds 1992

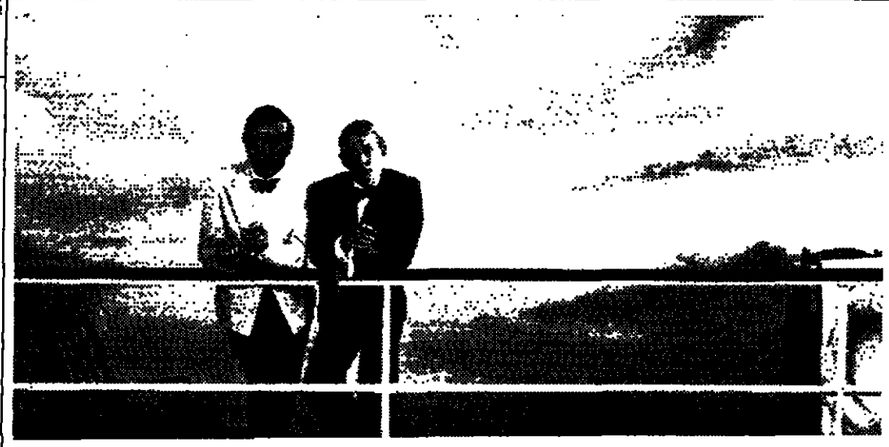
by virtue of existing Legislation Direct and Unconditional General Obligations of

The Republic of Italy

S. G. Warburg & Co. Ltd. — Soditic S.A. — IBJ International Limited
Banque Bruxelles Lambert S.A. — Banque Internationale à Luxembourg S.A.
Banque Nationale de Paris — Chemical Bank International Group
Citicorp International Group — Crédit Lyonnais
Dai-Ichi Kangyo Bank Nederland N.V. — Daiwa Europe N.V.
Gulf International Bank B.S.C. — Istituto Bancario San Paolo di Torino
Kuwait International Investment Co. s.a.k. — Nederlandsche Middenstandsbank N.V.
Nippon Credit International (HK) Ltd. — Société Européenne de Banque S.A.
Trade Development Bank Overseas Inc., Panama — Yamaichi International (Europe) Limited

Associated Japanese Bank (International) Limited — Banca Nazionale dell'Agricoltura S.p.A. — Banco di Santo Spirito (Luxembourg)
Banco di Sicilia — Bank of China London Branch — Banque Française du Commerce Extérieur — Banque de l'Indochine et de Suez
Bayerische Hypotheken- und Wechsel-Bank Aktiengesellschaft — B.S.L. Underwriters Limited — Caisse des Dépôts et Consignations
Compagnie de Banque et d'Investissements (Underwriters) S.A. — International Commercial Bank Limited — Istituto Bancario Italiano
Japan International Bank Limited — Kredietbank N.V. — Kuwait Foreign Trading Contracting & Investment Co. (S.A.K.)
Landesbank Rheinland-Pfalz und Saar International S.A. — Marine Midland Limited — Mitsubishi Bank (Europe) S.A.
National Bank of Kuwait S.A.K. — Norddeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale — Sanwa Bank (Underwriters) Limited
Société des Banques S. G. Warburg et Leu Société Anonyme — Vereins- und Westbank Aktiengesellschaft

AKENI
"Service to the Individual"
Do you make Money in BULL MARKET?
Do you make Money in BEAR MARKET?
If your answer is YES then you do not need us.
If your answer is NO then please ask for our
"NO PROFIT - NO FEES INVESTMENT PLAN"
by filling up the Coupon below.
To: Akeni Investment Management Postfach 872, 8027 ZURICH, Switzerland.
Tel.: 01/311.94.44 or 01/311.94.47. Telex: 58.598 (Akni CH).
Name
Address



"A price like that", he teased, "and they don't conceal the screws?"

"Actually", I pointed out, "those tiny hexagonal screws, as you call them, are an intrinsic part of the design. Eight of them. In 18 carat gold. Locking the distinctive geometric bezel to the face of the watch. Tightly as a porthole."

For all my friend's flippancy, he was fascinated.

Royal Oak is a completely individual watch.

Its character is unmistakable, whether it's worked in 18 carat yellow gold. Or steel. Or even a striking combination of gold and steel. Or scaled down to the unexpectedly feminine ladies' versions.

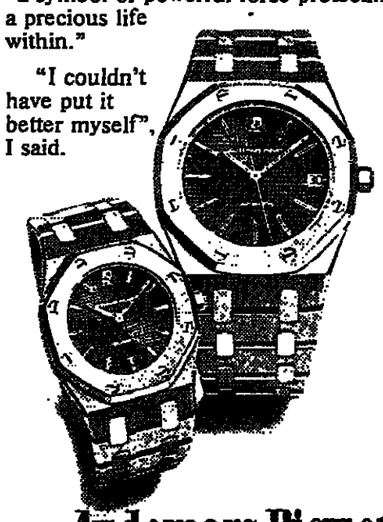
Royal Oak is water resistant to a depth of 300 ft. And yet the case encloses one of the slimmest self-winding calendar movements ever created.

"But why Royal Oak?" he persisted. "Originally", I explained, " the Royal Oak watch was designed in stainless steel and named after two British Royal Navy steel ships of the turn of the century.

These were named "Royal Oak" after the hollow tree where the future King Charles II of England is reputed to have found refuge from his enemies."

"We might say", he ventured, "a symbol of powerful force protecting a precious life within."

"I couldn't have put it better myself", I said.



Audemars Piguet

ATHENS: ATHINIOTAKIS GENEVA: COLLET-GÜBELIN-LES AMBASSADEURS-KUNZ & Cie.-LE PORTIQUE
LONDON: ASPREY-CHAUMET-GARRARD-GRAFF MADRID: GREGORY
PARIS: ALDEBERT-CLERC-FRED-HERMES-PERRIN ROME: BEDETTI-ROSSI-DE DOMINICIS
VIENNA: HABAN-KÖCHERT ZURICH: BARTH-GÜBELIN-LES AMBASSADEURS-MEISTER

HEINZ IRMANN SA GENÈVE

Output Forecast To Drop in U.K.

LONDON, Sept. 1 (AP-DJ) — Economic activity in Britain will decline over the next 18 months, though inflation and interest rates also will fall, the Confederation of British Industry forecast in its latest monthly trends report.

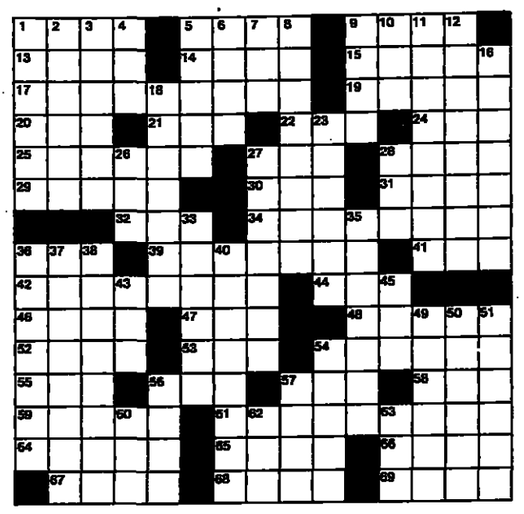
The country's main employers' group said that output will fall by 3.25 percent this year, and by 0.5 percent next year. The manufacturing sector will be the hardest hit by lower demand, and its output is expected to drop 6.75 percent this year, and 3.5 percent next year, the group said.

However, its survey indicates that, based on an apparent sharp drop in the rate at which manufacturers are increasing their prices, the wholesale price index will increase 14 percent in November from a year earlier, down from 16.25 percent in July. The group also sees a decline in profit margins, a sharp rise in unemployment and increased company borrow-

French Minimum Wage

PARIS, Sept. 1 (AP-DJ) — The French guaranteed minimum wage was increased 2.1 percent today to 24.29 francs ($3.43) an hour, following the 1.5-percent growth in the retail price index for July.

CROSSWORD — By Eugene T. Maleska



ACROSS

1 Become washed out
5 Key on a calculator
9 Prefix with bellum
13 Mars, to Homer
14 Geneva is one
15 Sign on an inn
17 Pitching star
19 Let in
20 "—— Yankee Doodle dandy"
21 Sch. affiliate
22 Hijack
24 Mrs., in Mexico
25 Golf club
27 Aries
28 Angler's headache
29 Dido
30 Native of: Suffix
31 Place for a chapeau
32 Big——, Calif.
34 Member of the congregation
36 Three, to Tonio
39 Ebbs
41 Dummkopf
42 Backup man for 17 Across
44 Faulkner's "—— Reivers"
46 Champagne bucket
47 In the preceding mo.
48 Horse blanket
52 Eight quarts
53 Guidonian note
54 Buchwald's forte
55 Kindled
56 Inst. at Baton Rouge
57 Bishopric
58 Stanley Steamer, e.g.
59 Broadway musical
61 Stowe girl
64 "Stretch" inning
65 Sector
66 Restore to copy
67 Cleave
68 Landlord's due
69 Nabors role

DOWN

1 Bluebeard's curious wife
2 "Butcher'd to make—— holiday": Byron
3 Strip a ship
4 Sigma
5 Bench guards it
6 "—— Come Back to Me" (Etna's song).
7 Cousin of a gee-tar
8 Notched
9 Damascene, e.g.
10 Silent approval
11 Auto-racing star
12 Moslem rulers' domains
16 Old hands
18 Selective gourmand
23 Foo yong
26 Greetings
27 Kern musical: 1933
28 Sault—— Marie
33 Ziegfeld creations
35 Pequod crewman
36 Long hits
37 Swann or Fisk
38 Optional course
40 Porous
43 Annoy
45 Satisfy edacity
49 Precision or refinement
50 Proverbial broadener
51 What soda-water manufacturers do
54 Attack
56 Catch
57 Anna of "Nana": 1934
60 Bo Derek film
62 Choler
63 Thought-transfer initials

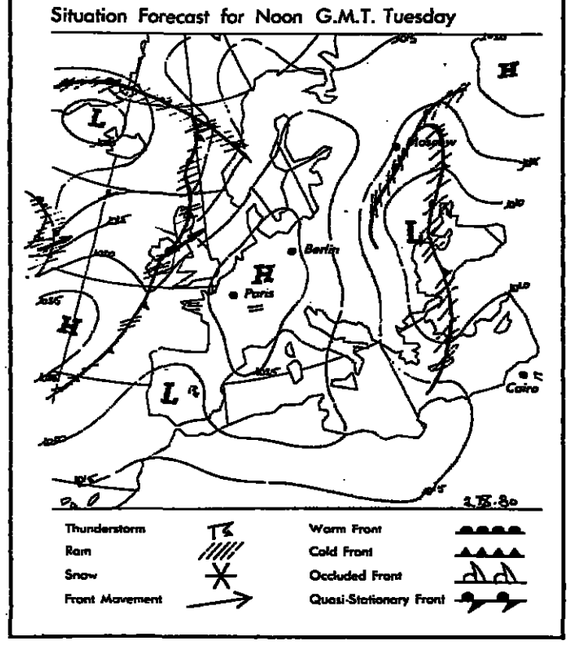
Solution to Previous Puzzle

M	E	E	T		R	A	I	D	S		R	A	P	S
A	R	M	Y		I	S	S	U	E		E	M	I	T
P	A	I	R	O	F	T	E	N	S		D	A	T	A
S	T	R	O	L	L	E	R		S	A	S	H	A	Y
			D	E	R		T	I	L	E				
R	E	C	E	S	S		T	W	O	P	A	I	R	S
E	V	O	E		T	E	E	N	S		N	E	T	
B	E	L	L		D	I	N	E	S		A	S	I	A
U	N	O		D	O	T	E	D			B	E	N	I
S	T	R	A	I	G	H	T		S	L	A	T	E	R
			R	A	G	E		T	U	E				
B	A	T	T	L	E		D	E	L	I	G	H	T	S
A	L	U	I		R	O	Y	A	L	F	L	U	S	H
H	O	R	S		E	R	A	S	E		A	L	A	I
T	E	N	T		L	A	D	E	N		D	A	R	N

WEATHER

	C	F			C	F	
ALGARVE	21	70	Fair	MADRID	30	86	Fair
AMSTERDAM	17	63	Cloudy	MIAMI	28	82	Cloudy
ANKARA	32	90	Fair	MILAN	26	79	Fair
ATHENS	32	90	Fair	MONTREAL	23	73	Cloudy
BEIRUT	29	84	Fair	MOSCOW	11	52	Foggy
BELGRADE	20	68	Cloudy	MUNICH	11	52	Overcast
BERLIN	16	61	Cloudy	NEW YORK	28	82	Fair
BRUSSELS	18	64	Fair	NICE	27	81	Fair
BUCHAREST	25	77	Cloudy	OSLO	19	66	Cloudy
BUDAPEST	19	66	Cloudy	PARIS	19	66	Cloudy
CASABLANCA	25	77	Fair	PRAGUE	13	55	Overcast
COPENHAGEN	16	61	Fair	ROME	27	81	Fair
COSTA DEL SOL	27	81	Foggy	SOFIA	17	63	Cloudy
DUBLIN	19	66	Cloudy	STOCKHOLM	18	64	Fair
EDINBURGH	18	64	Foggy	TEHRAN	34	93	Fair
FLORENCE	29	84	Fair	TEL AVIV	31	88	Fair
FRANKFURT	16	61	Cloudy	TOKYO	25	77	Overcast
GENEVA	19	66	Fair	TUNIS	29	84	Fair
HELSINKI	17	63	Fair	VIENNA	15	59	Rain
HOUSTON	30	86	Fair	WARSAW	16	61	Rain
ISTANBUL	25	77	Fair	WASHINGTON	31	88	Fair
LAS PALMAS	27	81	Fair	ZURICH	15	59	Cloudy
LISBON	28	82	Fair				
LONDON	21	70	Cloudy	(Yesterday's readings U.S. and Canada at 1700 GMT, Houston and Los Angeles at 2000 GMT; all others at 1200 GMT.)			

Situation Forecast for Noon G.M.T. Tuesday



Thunderstorm, Rain, Snow, Front Movement; Warm Front, Cold Front, Occluded Front, Quasi-Stationary Front

Old Holidays Die Hard in Egypt: Date of Qadhafi's Revolt Marked

CAIRO, Sept. 1 (Reuters) — Egypt observed a public holiday today to mark the anniversary of the 1969 revolution that brought to power the man who has since become its leading enemy — Col. Moamer Qadhafi of Libya.

With the two countries locked in a propaganda war, and with martial law imposed along their desert border, letters in the Cairo press demanded to know why Egypt continued to celebrate the day.

The holiday dates from the short-lived federation of Egypt, Libya and Syria in the early 1970s. Since then, relations have deteriorated to the point where Col. Qadhafi has called for the overthrow of President Anwar Sadat of Egypt, and Mr. Sadat refers to the colonel as a madman.

The man whom Col. Qadhafi's coup ousted, former King Idris, 90, lives in exile in Egypt and has been granted Egyptian citizenship. One newspaper letter said that instead of a celebration, Sept. 1 should be a day of mourning in Egypt to lament the king's downfall.

"The problem is that once you create a public holiday, it is near-impossible to take it away again," a government official said.

PEANUTS



B.C.



BLONDIE



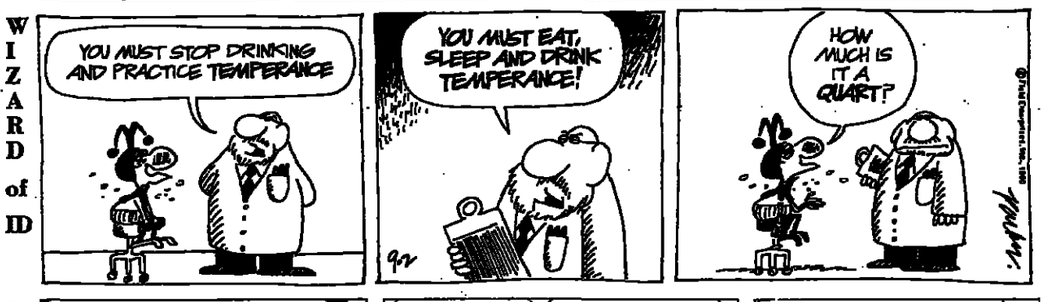
BEETLE BAILEY



ANDY CAPP



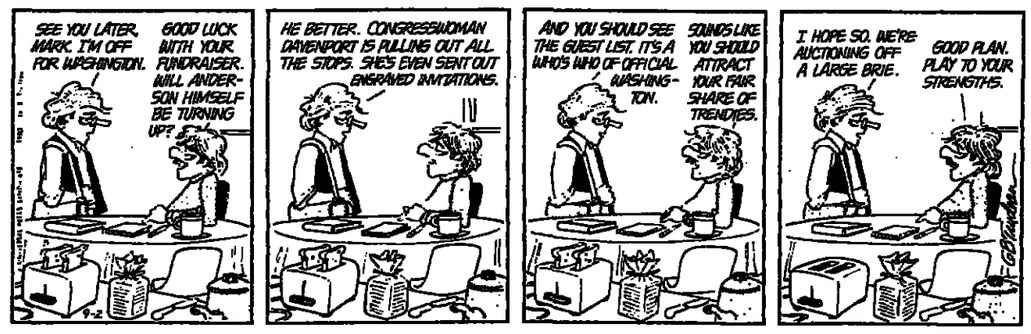
WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN



DOONESBURY



JUMBLE — THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME

by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

DOITT

KOAWE

CUSSID

WECHEN



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon

Answer: A _____ _____

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: WEDGE CHAIR POETIC FLURRY
Answer: What they said when the oil rigger came to the party all covered with petroleum— "HOW CRUDE!"

Imprimé par P.I.O. - 1, Boulevard Ney 75018 Paris

DENNIS THE MENACE



"AW, MOM... NOT TODAY! I JUST GOT ALL MY STUFF ORGANIZED IN HERE!"

BOOKS

THE PRESENT DANGER

By Norman Podhoretz. Simon & Schuster. 109 pp. $7.

THE MORTAL DANGER

By Alexander I. Solzhenitsyn. Harper & Row. 71 pp. $8.

Reviewed by Anatole Broyard

YOU might say that Alexander Solzhenitsyn is a hero of Soviet dissidence and Norman Podhoretz is an antihero of American dissidence. While "The Present Danger," by Podhoretz, is a more temperate book than "The Mortal Danger," by Solzhenitsyn, it will probably meet with more resistance. Something in American life inclines Americans to listen to strangers.

Podhoretz, of course, is editor of Commentary magazine and author of "Breaking Ranks," which is his "Gulag Archipelago." Far from being controversial, his arguments in "The Present Danger" seem almost commonsensical. In fact, it may be this introduction of common sense into international diplomacy that earned him a "brilliant" from Sen. Henry Jackson and an "impressive" from former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger on the dust jacket of the book.

According to "The Present Danger," the United States is losing the leadership of the free world to the Soviet Union largely because it lacks the will to oppose with force Soviet infiltration of other countries. Americans lack the will because they consider themselves to have been willfully wrong in Vietnam. As a result of that disillusioning experience, Podhoretz says, Americans are "Vietnamizing" their past, present and future, adding what Milovan Djilas calls "moral disarmament" to the clamor for military disarmament.

A new isolationism, he believes, has developed in this country. Unlike the old isolationism, which held that America was too good for international affairs, the new feeling is that Americans are not good enough. Another recent conception argues that it is no longer a question of West against East, or the United States against the Soviet Union, but of the North versus the South, the developed countries of Europe and America against the undeveloped nations of Africa.

Indigenous American paranoia, Podhoretz says, has changed the Communist under the bed to a CIA man. Covert operations, the unconscious mind, so to speak, of diplomacy, are now regarded as immoral. The word confrontation, connoting old American virtues' frankness, is now a pejorative, a "Cold War" is more reprehensible than a hot one. He sums up the observation that a co refusal to contain the Sovie will leave the United Stat only two alternatives: surre war.

Yet "The Present Dange on a note of guarded h 1979, Podhoretz points o students attended a "pro can rally" at San Diego Sta versity. And even the s sense of original sin has no palatable the detention of can hostages in Iran. The States did boycott the Ol and may yet reverse wh dhoretz calls its threatene landization."

"The Mortal Danger," zhenitsyn, carries as a subti line: "How misconception Russia imperil America." ing to him, U.S. foreign suffers from two major Americans believe that th coexist peacefully with C nism; and Americans have a themselves to be persuaded is not Communism that is t my of the free world, but th ist" tendencies of the R character itself.

In its "sorry bumbling" past 35 years, Solzhenitsyn Americans have come to thin it is the spirit of Ivan the T and Peter the Great that the to deal with, rather than a t tionary government "radical tile" to them. Americans Ivan and Peter because the finite in their ambitions and parent in their greed. Rathe ly, Solzhenitsyn says the U States should never have an Stalin as an ally in World W

"No reconciliation with munist doctrine is possible, zhenitsyn asserts. The best h his view, is to support the R people against the Soviet g ment. According to him, C nist ideology "inspires no o the Soviet Union.

Even if "The Mortal D has the evangelical tone of a fixe, there is no denying So itsyn's personal authority. T his manner is hortatory and horetz's is pragmatic, their have one thing in commo word "danger."

Anatole Broyard is on the s The New York Times.

RADICAL PRINCIPLES

Reflections of an Unreconstructed Democrat

By Michael Walzer. Basic Books. 310 pp. $15.

Reviewed by John Leonard

MICHAEL WALZER, who has just left Harvard where he was a professor of government, to go to Princeton where he will be a professor at the Institute for Advanced Studies, describes himself as a democratic Socialist. "Radical Principles" is a selection of his essays and reviews written over the last 16 years. He speaks sensibly of the humane and the visionary, of the nuts and bolts of a dream of justice.

The trouble seems to be that we have given up on the idea of a future; we are holding on, digging in, or rolling back. Walzer feels that the end of liberalism is the perfect welfare state, a utilitarian bureaucracy that distributes goods and services on rational grounds, according to the democratic demand of interest groups and the electorate. Such a state would make "visible" all those "invisible" sectors of the population. By virtue of its egalitarianism, it would acquire legitimacy. Its triumph, at least in 1964, seemed at hand.

But such a state would also abolish politics. It would so rationalize a system of social services as to liberate the individual to cultivate his or her private garden. It would have nothing to do with citizenship, which involves a higher sense of participation and belonging and responsibility. It would not make us happy in our work because it would omit the "doing" from the "being."

Walzer makes it clear that 1980 is very different from 1964. We can no longer confidently foresee a perfect welfare state, which, to accomplish its accommodating, would have required "an infinitely expandable economy" and a middle class flexible enough to absorb almost everybody. We have to make choices before we are even permitted to dream, and, he suggests, we are making the wrong ones. Having agreed, with a grump, that there may be limits to our resources, we are in the process of urging — or coercing — restraint on all those who haven't already made it.

Roughly a third of "Radical Principles" is devoted to the failures of the welfare state. A third argues, persuasively, democratic politics that would clude corporations as well as school boards, the factory as as the assembly district. The third is an eloquent nag: Sure require, to fulfill ourselve human beings, something than health care and paid tions and bowling alleys and nographic movies. Where is munity?

"Man," Walzer tells us, both a mind and a passion fo ciety." This is his faith. We for an "associative principle" human scale. We want to act ically, to seize and to share portion of responsibility for drama of our lives. "The state says, "is not going to wither a it must be hollowed out." In hollows we may find, in the w of Simone Weil, "the life-gi nuclei."

This may sound Utopian me, it sounds like sanity. O wise, life is a game of bl Walzer thinks out loud about tas; he finds them no more tional than the society tha desperation seeks them as a n dy. He thinks about the New Y terrorism is the opposite of a munity. He thinks about the guard" and "the new class" doesn't much care for either them.

How to distribute money, f medical care, beauty, talent, belief, strength, responsibility, tice, joy? Walzer asks the questi and the rest of us retreat. He lieves in democracy and Social as two forms of "procedural tice"; the rest of us worry ab inflation. He insists on "a re gence of republican politics" want oil in our garden.

These quiet essays presume tell us that we can be better pe than we seem. In the Soviet Un Walzer would be sent to a psyc tric hospital. In the United Sta he will be ignored. Bring on clowns.

John Leonard is on the staff The New York Times.

BRIDGE — By Alan Truscott

ON the diagramed deal, South opened with three hearts, a reasonable gambit at favorable vulnerability. North raised to four hearts, which would have been easy, and continued to five hearts, which was not so easy, when East and West located their spade fit.

East made a bold decision to double four hearts for takeout and an equally bold one in doubling five hearts for penalties. Notice that four hearts has a chance, but would probably have failed because of the bad trump split.

Against five hearts, West found a good lead of a trump and South won. He gave up a diamond trick to the ace, ruffed the spade return and ruffed a diamond in dummy.

He then drove out the club ace, and when West won and led his remaining trump, there was no way to make more than 10 tricks.

NORTH
♠ 10984
♡ A Q 9 3
◇ K
♣ K Q J 7 2

WEST
♠ A J 5 3 2
♡ 5 4
◇ 6 5
♣ A 9 7 6

EAST
♠ K Q 7 6
♡ 10
◇ A Q 9 7 2
♣ 10 5 4

SOUTH (D)
♠ —
♡ K J 8 7 6 2
◇ J 10 8 4 3
♣ 8 3

East and West were vulnerable. The bidding:

South	West	North	East
3♡	Pass	4♡	Dbl.
Pass	4♠	5♡	Dbl.
Pass	Pass	Pass	

West led the heart four.

NFL Preview

Eagles Best Bet to Emerge As New Powerhouse of NFC

(First of 2 Parts)

William N. Wallace

YORK (NYT) — The ball season that begins nday will be another ary one, as the coaches xplore the new kind of ng played in the Na- otball League. The li- rules of 1977 and cting the passing game ing about changes in d execution as the tug between offense and ntinues.

National Conference, delphia Eagles have great favor this sum- *he expectation is that* nock over the Dallas the Los Angeles whoever else is in the Super Bowl. g is a preview of the onference.

tern Division

Eagles

ars of hard work un- Dick Vermeil are ex- pay off with the first hampionship by the ia Eagles (11-5 last 20 years.

orski, the imperturb- ear-old quarterback, t season last year and sharp in exhibition No. 1 target is Har- hael, who has caught 112 straight games. pfle, the tight end, a slow start, though, a shoulder separa- Spagnola, a Yale as replaced him. les regard their half- ert Montgomery, as best and expect more the past at fullback, y Harris is the regu-

nsive line is remark- ve starters averaging age and totaling 48 s.

ey, a former all-pro t season, returns at now a deep position. *er will start at left* Richard Blackmore Young, the club's top e. The kicking, by klin and Max Run- he special teams are

Cowboys

blems of the Dallas 1-5) are on defense, h the retirement of ss quarterback, Rog- , has been the most loss. Staubach's suc- my White, has had s of pro experience, Dallas, and has dem- his excellence this

orsett, the fine run- has gained a raise in Ron Springs is push- Newhouse at full- Pearson, recovering ury, is the best of the ivers. The offensive verage one but is in-

wboys have put to- awesome defensive oo Tall) Jones, John andy White and Har- , from left to right. m Landry says that never been better, that experience made him er. But the lineback- e thin, and the newly defensive backfield So this front four the passers merciless-

Redskins

'ashington Redskins troubled because John e fullback and 1,000- r whom they need so y, quit in training r a contract dispute no signs of returning. se will try to get by nce Harmon, Buddy and Wilbur Jackson, acquired from the e running backs. gton has a patchwork old and new players. , Jack Pardee, has es- new regulars in 16 po- ace 1978 without help draft and without ex- a losing season.

Cardinals

Louis Cardinals (5-11) her new head coach, d Jim Hanifan, the e last three years. But s no neophyte, having assistant coach of the for five years through Dierdorf, the all-pro captain and team lead- ed retirement upon of Hanifan's appoint-

ense should be potent, tis Anderson, who 605 yards as a rookie ue record, and Wayne e running backs be- olid, experienced line. a Cardinal since 1966 *the senior NFL quart-* as been excellent in ex- play, but another injury uld be catastrophic.

Giants

rkins, coach of the Gi-), insists that his team progress. But the evi- ay be hard to find be- Giants' schedule is the icult in the conference. ing fourth in the divi- year, rather than fifth as did St. Louis, the Giants took on considerably stiffer opponents under the league's scheduling formula.

Perkins has committed himself to young players, and so the Giants will probably have eight newcomers in the starting lineup, compared with one, two, or three each for the Eagles, the Redskins and the Cowboys.

Central Division

Buccaneers

Last year Tampa Bay (10-6) won, but the Buccaneers have no assurances that they can repeat. Their success in reaching the conference championship game, which they lost to the Rams, 9-0, was due to the defensive unit, which was so much better than the offense.

The Bucs have almost no passing attack, at a time when the rules promote a passing game. Coach John McKay stands by his quarterback, Doug Williams, whose strength makes him hard to bring down but who cannot pass accurately. His completion average went from 37 to 42 percent last season, but it remained by far the lowest in the league. The only respectable receiver is Jimmie Giles, the tight end.

Some bright spots on offense are Ricky Bell and Jerry Eckwood, who will be the running backs again, and a strong offensive line, which opens doors for them.

Bears

The Chicago Bears (10-6) won seven of their last eight games in 1979, acquiring maturity, confidence and a quarterback along the way. Mike Phipps, entering his 11th pro season, is at last an established regular. The Bears now have some offensive bite because there is a passing attack to complement the magnificent running of Walter Payton. James Scott and Rickey Watts are a formidable wide-receiver pair. The offensive line is as *good as any in the conference.*

Dan Hampton and Al Harris, high draft choices a year ago, should start at defensive end and provide some welcome pass rush. Alan Page continues at tackle. Otis Wilson, the No. 1 draft pick this year, cannot win a starting linebacker assignment.

Lions

How the Detroit Lions (2-14) fare this season will tell a lot about the worth of a quarterback. The team was the division favorite in 1979, but its No. 1 quarterback, Gary Danielson, went out for the year because of a knee injury suffered in the last exhibition game. The team sagged, but now *Danielson is* back, and the offense has a wonderful new performer in Billy Sims, the halfback who was the league's No. 1 draft choice.

But there are problems. The Lions need a center to help a weak offensive line. They also require at least one replacement on the defensive line, where Doug English has retired and Al (Bubba) Baker continues to be a holdout.

Vikings

The Minnesota Vikings (7-9) may have a hard time recovering from their first losing season in 11 years. The team last year gave up a lot of points — 337, or 78 more than it scored — and *there are few new players to* force an improvement.

Chuck Foreman, a moody man who was annually the team's leading running back, has gone to New England, and Ted Brown is the successor. Tommy Kramer has proved an admirable replacement at quarterback for Fran Tarkenton. The coach, Bud Grant, says Kramer is a threat to throw a touchdown pass on any play from anywhere on the field. Kramer has fine receivers in Ahmad Rashad, Sammy White, Rickey Young (halfback) and Bob Tucker (tight end).

Tucker is one of several over-30 performers for whom Grant has not found successors. The club also needs young offensive tackles. Because of injury, Ron Yary is unlikely to start the season. Steve Riley, another tackle, is back again, after his trade to New Orleans was negated.

Packers

The schedule this season calls for the teams of the National Conference's Central Division, one of the weakest, to play those of the American Conference's Central, probably the strongest. This matchup will do the Green Bay Packers (5-11) no good. The Rams and the Cowboys are also on the schedule for the Packers, a team unsure of its quarterback, Lynn Dickey, and its defensive line.

Dickey, who because of a broken leg missed almost two seasons, is limited in his mobility; he will be passing often from a shotgun formation. He does have two good receivers in James Lofton and Dick Coffman, the tight end. Terdell Middleton and Eddie Lee Ivery, both injured last season, will be the running backs, and Steve Atkins the leading reserve. The offensive line, led by Larry McCarran, is adequate.

Bruce Clark, the top draft choice, was to have been the nose guard in a three-four defense. But he went to the Canadian Football League, and that was a blow to the franchise. So the pass-rush load falls on the two good ends — Ezra Johnson and Mike Butler.

Western Division

Rams

The Los Angeles Rams (9-7), *division champions seven sea*sons in a row, partly because of the weak competition, will have difficulty running the streak to eight, especially if four holdouts stay away. The club has not budged to meet the considerable demands of Larry Brooks, Dennis Harrah and two Youngbloods — Jack and Jim. Each was a Pro Bowl performer last season. The respective replacements are Mike Fanning, Doug Smith, Reggie Doss and George Andrews, who have yet to be picked for any all-star teams.

Otherwise these conference champions are virtually intact, although Wendell Tyler, the speedy halfback, won't play until October, a result of a hip *dislocation suffered in an auto* accident. Elvis Peacock has taken his place.

Saints

The New Orleans Saints (8-8) in 1979 had the best season in the 12-year history of the franchise and now expect their first winning one. The offensive weapons are there, but the defense must solidify if the team is to challenge the Rams.

For almost a decade, Archie Manning has been a first-rate if unappreciated pro quarterback. In Wes Chandler and Ike Harris, he has the best wide receivers he has known. The big running backs, Chuck Muncie and Tony Galbreath, also make fine passing targets.

Coach Dick Nolan tried to improve his defense, but only one new starter has emerged. He is Ricky Ray, at cornerback.

Russell Erxleben, whose rookie season was a bust, will punt and place-kick, as befits the highest-paid kicker in league history.

Falcons

The Atlanta Falcons won nine games and qualified for the playoffs in 1978, but the same team had a 6-10 record last season. The coach, Leeman Bennett, says the players forgot the value of hard work and will not forget again.

The Falcons have changed a bit. Steve Bartkowski, the immobile, injury-prone quarterback who can throw a football almost the length of the stadium, is now established. The running backs, William Andrews and Lynn Cain, are last year's rookies who made good. Wallace Francis and Alfred Jenkins are outstanding — if small — receivers. And Atlanta's top draft choice, Junior *Miller, will eventually be the* tight end, although he has not done much so far.

49ers

Two seasons ago the San Francisco 49ers (2-14) were the poorest outfit in the league by far. The record did not improve last year — but the team did, under a new coach, Bill Walsh. And Walsh, who has a way with quarterbacks (Steve DeBerg's completion average rose from 45 percent in 1978 to 60 percent), will have the 49ers climbing higher in 1980.

Several new faces will be in the starting lineup. Earl Cooper, a big rookie from Rice who is an excellent receiver, will start at *running back with Paul Hofer,* who replaced O.J. Simpson. Charle Young, the former Ram and Eagle who was once an all-pro, is at tight end. (Ken MacAfee has been released.)

The offensive line, the squad's leading asset, returns.

Ray Rhodes, the former Giant, and Thomas Henderson, *the former Cowboy,* will start at cornerback and linebacker. Ricky Churchman, a rookie, is the strong safety.

NFL Exhibition Final Standings

AMERICAN CONFERENCE

East	W	L	T	Pct.	PF	PA
Miami	3	1	0	.750	71	31
Baltimore	2	2	0	.500	92	87
NY Jets	2	2	0	.500	74	69
New England	1	3	0	.250	104	114
Buffalo	1	3	0	.250	47	72
Central	W	L	T	Pct.	PF	PA
Pittsburgh	3	1	0	.750	74	44
Houston	2	2	0	.500	64	65
Cleveland	1	3	0	.250	52	122
Cincinnati	1	3	0	.250	51	55
West	W	L	T	Pct.	PF	PA
Kansas City	3	1	0	.750	107	51
Seattle	3	1	0	.750	61	44
Oakland	2	2	0	.500	84	119
Denver	2	2	0	.500	74	43
San Diego	1	3	1	.250	65	87

NATIONAL CONFERENCE

East	W	L	T	Pct.	PF	PA
Philadelphia	3	1	0	.750	98	63
Dallas	3	1	0	.750	65	74
Washington	3	1	0	.750	65	34
St. Louis	2	2	0	.500	65	64
NY Giants	1	3	0	.250	36	88
Central	W	L	T	Pct.	PF	PA
Minnesota	3	1	0	.750	92	67
Detroit	3	1	0	.750	86	61
Tampa Bay	3	1	0	.750	66	48
Chicago	1	2	0	.250	68	84
Green Bay	0	4	1	.000	17	86
West	W	L	T	Pct.	PF	PA
San Francisco	3	1	0	.750	88	59
Los Angeles	2	2	0	.500	106	84
Atlanta	1	3	0	.250	84	83
New Orleans	1	3	0	.250	54	90

Orioles Beat Angels; Mariners Top Yankees

From Agency Dispatches

BALTIMORE, Sept. 1 — Scott McGregor's three-hit 5-0 shutout yesterday over the California Angels stood out as one of the best Baltimore pitching performances all season and cut the New York Yankees' lead to one and a half games.

McGregor, who usually throws a baffling curve ball and change up, altered his usual strategy and surprised the Angel hitters by throwing 76 fast balls out of 103 pitches for his 16th victory — McGregor's career high — against seven losses.

His seventh triumph in his last nine outings salvaged a split of the four-game series with the heavy-hitting Angels.

Mariners 1, Yankees 0

In New York, Reggie Walton scored from third base with one out in the top of the ninth on Larry Milbourne's infield grounder to give Seattle a 1-0 victory over New York. Walton doubled off Ron Guidry (13-10), was sacrificed to third by Mario Mendoza and scored on Milbourne's grounder, which was bobbled by second baseman Willie Randolph.

Brewers 11, Tigers 6

In Detroit, Cecil Cooper hit a three-run homer to cap a five-run fourth inning that carried Milwaukee to an 11-6 victory over Detroit.

Royals 4, Rangers 3

At Kansas City, Mo., Frank White singled to drive in Clint Hurdle with one out in the ninth and lift Kansas City to a 4-3 victory over Texas.

Red Sox 5, A's 1

In Boston, Glenn Hoffman hit a two-run homer to back the combined seven-hit pitching of John Tudor and Bob Stanley, leading Boston to a 5-1 triumph over Oakland for its seventh consecutive victory.

Blue Jays 7, Twins 1

In Toronto, Lloyd Moseby and Alfredo Griffin hit two-run doubles in a five-run sixth as Toronto defeated Minnesota, 7-1. Jim Clancy (13-10) threw a five-hitter to tie a club pitching record for most victories in a season.

White Sox 10, Indians 8
White Sox 9, Indians 7

In Cleveland, Wayne Nordhagen had four hits and Ron Pruitt drove in two runs and scored another to spark Chicago to a 8-7 victory and a sweep of their doubleheader with Cleveland. In the first game, Chet Lemon hit an eighth-inning home run in a three-run rally to boost the White Sox to a 10-8 triumph.

Reds 5 Pirates 4

In the National League, at Pittsburgh, George Foster went 3-for-4, including a homer that triggered a four-run sixth inning, and led Cincinnati to a 5-4 victory over Pittsburgh, completing a sweep of their four-game series.

Dodgers 2, Expos 0
Dodgers 7, Expos 2

In Los Angeles, Ron Cey, Rick Monday and Joe Ferguson hit successive home runs in the second inning and Ferguson added another in the eighth as Los Angeles defeated Montreal, 7-2, for a sweep of their doubleheader. Jerry Reuss pitched a four-hitter in the opener to win, 2-0, and post his sixth shutout of the season.

Braves 6, Cardinals 2

In St. Louis, Chris Chambliss snapped a 2-2 tie with an RBI double in the sixth and doubled home an insurance run during a three-run rally in the eighth, leading Atlanta to a 6-2 triumph over St. Louis.

Cubs 8, Astros 7

In Chicago, Tim Blackwell's two-out infield single in the ninth — the fifth hit of the inning for Chicago — scored pinch runner Scott Thompson and capped a three-run rally that gave the Cubs a 8-7 victory over Houston.

Giants 11, Mets 4
Giants 9, Mets 4

In San Francisco, Terry Whitfield's bloop single to left in the sixth scored Larry Herndon and cracked a 4-4 tie as San Francisco defeated New York, 9-4, for a sweep of their doubleheader. Whitfield also hit a two-run single as a pinch hitter to provide the key blow in the Giant's five-run sixth inning rally that powered an 11-4 victory in the first game.

Padres 10, Phillies 3

In San Diego, center fielder Garry Maddox, who has won five consecutive Golden Gloves, allowed two routine fly balls to drop near him and both figured prominently in San Diego's run production in helping the Padres defeat Philadelphia, 10-3.

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE

East	W	L	Pct.	GB
New York	78	51	.605	—
Baltimore	76	52	.594	1½
Boston	70	56	.556	6½
Detroit	67	61	.523	10½
Cleveland	67	62	.519	11
Milwaukee	69	64	.519	11
Toronto	54	75	.419	24
West	W	L	Pct.	GB
Kansas City	85	46	.649	—
Oakland	65	66	.496	20
Texas	64	66	.492	20½
Chicago	55	72	.433	28
Minnesota	57	75	.432	28½
California	51	77	.398	32½
Seattle	47	82	.364	37

NATIONAL LEAGUE

East	W	L	Pct.	GB
Pittsburgh	78	61	.534	—
Philadelphia	68	60	.531	½
Montreal	69	61	.531	½
New York	59	71	.454	10½
St. Louis	57	71	.445	11½
Chicago	51	77	.398	17½
West	W	L	Pct.	GB
Houston	74	56	.569	—
Los Angeles	73	57	.562	1
Cincinnati	71	59	.546	3
San Francisco	66	64	.508	8
Atlanta	65	65	.500	9
San Diego	56	76	.424	19½

Connors Wins; Turnbull Upset

By Neil Amdur

NEW YORK, Sept. 1 (NYT) — At Wimbledon, the ritualistic beard belongs to Bjorn Borg, a five-time winner. As the first week of the U.S. Open tennis championships ended yesterday, Jimmy Connors had the fresh growth and positive attitude that could carry him to a fourth title.

"For the moment, I like it," Connors said of his first beard, after he had made Terry Moor another straight-set victim, 6-4, 6-1, 6-1, and gained a berth in the last 16. "I started growing it last Sunday. The baby likes it, too."

States of mind and body have *become survival keys at the tour*nament. Fifth-seeded Wendy Turnbull, slowed by a sore throat and dizziness, was upset, 7-5, 6-1, by Barbara Hallquist, a Californian who is ranked only 103d in the world. Virginia Wade, the No. 12-seeded player, could not hold serve even once in the last two sets against an eager Lucia Romanov of Romania and lost on a field court at the National Tennis Center, 4-6, 6-2, 6-0.

Wade, the 35-year-old Briton who won the first U.S. Open in 1968 and the Wimbledon Centennial championship in 1977, is living in the afterglow of those titles.

Best Achievement

For Romanov, 21 and hopeful after having been sidelined for several months with a knee injury, the triumph represented her best tournament achievement.

Eight American women and six men are in the last 16 of the world's richest tournament, including seventh-seeded Harold Solomon, who recovered and won in five sets from Russell Simpson of New Zealand, and unseeded Eliot *Teltscher, who has not lost a set in* three matches.

A 21-year-old Californian, Teltscher has strengthened his serve and ground strokes; is now 18th in the rankings and has earned $102,799 on the tour this year. Teltscher's victims have been Scott Davis, Victor Pecci and yesterday, Gianni Ocleppo of Italy, 7-5, 6-0, 6-2.

Tony Giammalva had to default his third-round match against Johan Kriek of South Africa after having been hospitalized for an allergic reaction to a quinine sulfate pill that he took last Thursday night to combat postmatch cramps. The pills are considered routine medication.

Giammalva, 22, was released from hospital yesterday, but only to watch his younger brother, Sammy Jr., 17, lose in four sets to Bernie Mitton of South Africa. Mitton, conqueror of Jose-Luis Clerc, faces Connors next.

Most of the medical focus during the first week was on Borg's tender knee, even during his 7-6, 1-6, 6-2, 6-0 third-round victory over Peter McNamara Saturday night. But McEnroe, the defending champion, seeded second, also has yet to show that his right ankle can withstand the challenge of a strenuous match.

He won a four-set match from *Rick Meyer, who is buried at No.* 173 in the rankings, but who fought McEnroe on the grandstand court and served three aces to close out the third set, producing the longest and perhaps loudest ovation of the tournament.

McEnroe was not sharp, admitting that he has been favoring the ankle. He netted several routine overheads, a shot he seldom misses, and was slow in getting to the net to volley, the backbone of his game.

"When you're hurt," he said of his errant overheads, "you don't jump. I should be jumping two feet higher and then I'd be on top of the ball, but I'm not doing that."

If McEnroe is not at the top of his game, Connors is keen, perhaps with the realization that Borg and McEnroe are less than 100 percent fit and that he has won the tournament in even-numbered years since 1974 (left-handers have won the men's singles the last six times). Connors, who has lost only 19 games in nine sets, said, "Physically I'm in good shape."

Just for New York

While other players were criticizing the heat, hard courts, jet planes and spectator noise and movement, Connors said: "New Yorkers appreciate breaking your back and spilling your guts. They like blood and I don't mind giving it to them."

The sellout crowd of 17,823 thought it might see Andrea Jaeger's endless summer terminated when Betsy Nagelsen led, 4-1, with a point for 5-2 in the opening *set in the stadium. But for all her* stroking skills, Nagelsen has not mustered the mental tenacity to bury an opponent, and Jaeger survived, 6-4, 6-2.

There was an axious moment in Hana Mandlikova's third-round match. Two points from victory against Paula Smith, she lost her balance in reaching for a lob over he left shoulder, fell on her back and hit her head on the court. "It hurt," she said. "I closed my eyes and cry maybe a little bit." But she closed out the match, 6-2, 6-3, for a spot against Martina Navratilova in the round of 16.

Sixteenth-seeded Victor Amaya was an unhappy loser to Pascal Portes of France, 6-3, 2-6, 7-6, 6-3, with Portes taking the third-set tiebreaker, 7-0. But Karen Hantze Susman felt no shame over losing to 14th-seeded Ivanna Madruga of Argentina, who was only a year old when Susman, now 37, won her Wimbledon title in 1962.

The third game of the second set symbolized the match. With Susman serving at 40-30, Madruga reached deuce. They fought through seven more deuces, with Madruga holding the advantage each time and finally breaking serve. Susman did not win another game, bowing, 6-3, 6-1, but her performance assured her another wild-card spot for next year, if she chooses to play.

SUNDAY'S MATCHES

Men's Singles
Third Round

Ivan Lendl, Czechoslovakia, def. Thierry Tulasne, France, 6-2, 6-0, 6-1; Johan Kriek, South Africa, def. Tony Giammalva, default; John McEnroe, U.S., def. Rick Meyer, U.S., 6-1, 6-1, 4-6, 6-2; Bernie Mitton, South Africa, def. Sammy Giammalva, U.S., 6-3, 2-6, 6-2, 6-3; Eliot Teltscher, U.S., def. Gianni Ocleppo, Italy, 7-5, 6-0, 6-2; Jimmy Connors, U.S., def. Terry Moor, U.S., 6-4, 6-1, 6-1; Harold Solomon, U.S., def. Russell Simpson, New Zealand, 6-7, 6-3, 4-6, 6-0, 6-2; Pascal Portes, France, def. Victor Amayam U.S., 6-3, 2-6, 7-6, 6-3; Brian Gottfried, U.S., def. Ross Case, Australia, 6-0, 6-7, 6-2, 6-4.

Women's Singles
Third Round

Hana Mandlikova, Czechoslovakia, def. Paula Smith, U.S., 6-2, 6-3; Barbara Hallquist, U.S., def. Wendy Turnbull, Australia, 7-5, 6-1; Renata Tomanova, Czechoslovakia, def. Stacy Margolin, U.S., 6-3, 6-3; Lucia Romanov, Romania, def. Virginia Wade, Britain, 4-6, 6-2, 6-0; Andrea Jaeger, U.S., def. Betsy Nagelsen, U.S., 6-4, 6-2; Martina Navratilova, U.S., def. Lindsay Marsh, U.S., 4-6, 6-1; Ivanna Madruga, Argentina, def. Karen Susman, U.S., 6-3, 6-1.

Sutton Captures Amateur Golf

PINEHURST, N.C., Sept 1 (AP) — Playing nearly flawless golf, Hal Sutton captured a lopsided 9 and 8 victory over Bob Lewis Jr. in the 80th U.S. Amateur Golf Championship yesterday.

Sutton, a 22-year-old student of Centenary College in Louisiana, pulled away from Lewis during the first 18 holes of the 36-hole playoff, held on the Country Club of North Carolina course.

In winning the championship on the 7,161-yard, par 72 course, Sutton came within one tournament of his summer goal of five victories. His other triumphs came at the North and South Amateur, the Northeast Amateur and the Western Amateur. The only loss was the Southern Amateur, a medal-play event won by Oklahoma State golfer Bob Tway.

With yesterday's victory, Sutton is eligible to play in the Masters and U.S. Open, as well as the British Open and Amateur championships.

Australia Leads, 2-0, In Challenger Trial

NEWPORT, R.I., Sept. 1 (AP) — The yacht Australia, behind slightly at the start, pulled ahead yesterday to beat France 3 in the second day of America's Cup challenger trials on hazy Rhode Island Sound.

The victory, in 18 knot southwesterlies, gave Australia a 2-0 record in the final best-of-seven series. The two 12-meter yachts are vying for the right to challenge Freedom, which will defend the New York Yacht Club's 129-year grip on sailing's most prized trophy.

Transactions

BASEBALL
American League

CALIFORNIA—Reactivated Brian Downing and Dave Skaggs, catchers, and Dave Frost, pitcher. Recalled Ralph Botting, Jim Dorsey, Bob Ferris and Dave Schuler, pitchers; John Harris, first baseman, and Gil Kubski, outfielder, from Salt Lake City of the Pacific Coast League.

MILWAUKEE—Recalled John Flinn and David La Point, pitchers, and Ned Yost, catcher, from Vancouver of the Pacific Coast League.

National League

NEW YORK METS—Recalled Juan Berenguer and Mike Scott, pitchers, Mookie Wilson, outfielder, and Wally Backman, infielder, from Tidewater of the International League. Purchased the contracts of Hubie Brooks, infielder-outfielder, and Luis Rosado, catcher, from Tidewater.

FOOTBALL
National Football League

NEW ORLEANS—Traded Rick Partridge, punter, to the San Diego Chargers for an undisclosed future draft choice.

TAMPA BAY—Waived Neil O'Donoghue, kicker; Brett Davis, running back; Dennis Helm, defensive lineman, and Derrick Goddard, defensive back.

WASHINGTON—Placed John Riggins, fullback, on their "left camp-retired" list.

HOLIDAYS & TRAVEL

PORTUGAL

7 DAYS INCLUSIVE TOURS

FROM PARIS TO:

LISBON-HALF BOARD	FF2800.00
ESTORIL/CASCAIS	FF2135.00
COSTA VERDE (OPORTO) HALF BOARD	FF1920.00
ALGARVE	FF2425.00
MADEIRA	FF3280.00

Please Contact: Paris, Tel: 7425981, 7425264, 7425497. Telex 265653.

FROM MILAN TO:

LISBON	L.384,000
ESTORIL/CASCAIS	L.384,000
COSTA VERDE (OPORTO): ONLY 5 DAYS:	L.444,000
ALGARVE	L.564,000
MADEIRA	L.488,000

Please contact: Milan, Tel: 874150. Telex: 321280

For other programs and detailed information, ask your

TRAVEL AGENT

HOTELS RESTAURANTS NIGHT CLUBS

U.S.A.

TUDOR HOTEL, 304 East 42nd Street, New York City. In fashionable, East Side Manhattan, half block from UN. Single from $44; doubles from $55. Telex: 422951.

ESCORTS & GUIDES

• ESCORTS, N.Y.
EVERYWHERE, U.S.A.

ESCORT SERVICE,
EVERYWHERE YOU GO, AMERICA!

• 212-359-6273

212-961 1945/461 2421

• CONTACTA INTERNATIONAL •
Escort Service in Europe:
GERMANY: 06103-86122
Frankfurt – Wiesbaden – Mainz – Cologne – Bonn – Duesseldorf – Berlin – Munich – Hamburg
SWITZERLAND: 0049-6103-86122
Zurich – Basel – Lucerne – Berne – Lausanne – Geneva
BELGIUM: 0049-6103-86122
Brussels (+ major cities).
ENGLAND: 01049-6103-86122
NOW ALSO IN LONDON.
OTHER EEC CAPITALS
Tel: Germany 0-6103-86122

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

(Continued from Back Page)

ESCORTS & GUIDES

CACHET U.S.A.
ESCORT SERVICE

NEW YORK 212-242-0838 or 212-874-1310

LOS ANGELES 213-456-9439

MIAMI, FLORIDA. 305-625-1722
FT. LAUDERDALE, FLA. 305-962-5477

Other major cities available on request.

INTERNATIONAL
ESCORT SERVICE
AND PROMOTIONS
N.Y.-U.S.A.
Travel anywhere with multilingual escorts.
Major Credit Cards Accepted.
212-765-7896 or 765-7754.
10 a.m. - 10 p.m. daily.
330 W. 56th St., N.Y., N.Y. 10019.

CAPRICE
ESCORT SERVICE
IN NEW YORK
TEL: 212-737 3291.

JULIANA
INTERNATIONAL
MALE/FEMALE ESCORT SERVICE
Tel: London 01 289 7971

LONDON
Portman Escort Agency
67 Chiltern Street, London W1
TEL: 486 3724 or 486 1158

LONDON
BELGRAVIA.
ESCORT SERVICE TEL: 736 5877

• CLASSICS
LONDON ESCORT SERVICE
Tel. 794 5218 & 431 2784.

WENDY Escort Service
LONDON 221-2259.
TRAVELS

AMSTERDAM
ESCORT GUIDE SERVICE
Tel: 247731.

E.E.C. ESCORT SERVICE
LONDON 602 60 60

HAMBURG ESCORT-GUIDE SERVICE. Tel: 45 65 01.

EMMANUELLE
London Escort Service
MULTILINGUAL. London 730 1840.

LONDON
Escort Agency 231 1158, 11 am-12 pm

LONDON DEBBIE Escort Service. Tel: 589 0451.

AMSTERDAM - CLAUDIA
Multilingual Escort Service 867583.

LONDON - CHELSEA GIRL Escort Service, 51 Beauchamp Place, London SW3. Tel: 01-584 6513/2749, 4-12

LONDON CONTACT Escort Service. Tel., 01-402 4000, 01-402 4008 OR 01-402 0282.

VIENNA - MICHELE ESCORT Service. Tel: 57 47 64.

VIENNA-HARMONY Escort Service. Tel: 92 21 41 after 3 p.m.

FRANKFURT - WIESBADEN - MAINZ Simone Escort Service. 06121-846666.

ESCORTS & GUIDES

FRANKFURT - MANJA Austrian Escort Service. Tel: 595046.

MUNICH STAR Escort Service. Female and Male. Tel: (089) 3117900.

FRANKFURT - WIESBADEN - MAINZ SHIRLEY Escort Service 0611/282728.

DUESSELDORF ESCORT SERVICE. Tel: 0211-492605.

FRANKFURT - MIRIAM Escort Service. Tel: 0611 - 292713.

FRANKFURT - KAREN Escort Service. Tel: 0611-681642.

ZURICH - Tel: 0049-6103-82048. Omega Escort Service/Germany.

FRANKFURT - WIESBADEN - MAINZ. Omega Escort Service. 06103-82048

LONDON - JACQUELINE Escort Service. Tel: 01 402 7949.

LONDON - TANIA ESCORT SERVICE Tel: 01 221-4345.

ENGLISH ESCORT SERVICE. London & Heathrow areas. Tel: 01-754-6281.

LONDON - ANGELA Escort Service. Tel: 01-435 7053.

UNIVERSAL - ENGLISH SOCIETY Escort Service, London. Tel: 262 3108.

SUKI LONDON Escort Agency. Tel: (01) 352 1354.

ZURICH ESCORT SERVICE: Tel. 850 54 83, 10.30 - 12 a.m./6 - 8 p.m.

CHARLENE - GENEVA Guide Service. Tel: 20 39 35.

LONDON - MARIE CLAIRE Escort Service. Tel 01 235 1863.

LONDON DALIA'S Escort Service. Tel: 938 1299.

LONDON JULIETTE Escort Service. Tel: 328 53 14.

CHANTELLE ESCORT SERVICE. 12 am. till midnight. London 231 1158.

AMSTERDAM-Jee Be Escort Service. 222785 Buiten Wieringerstraat, 3 - 5.

MADRID ESCORT SERVICE. Tel- Madrid 457 26 98.

PLACE YOUR CLASSIFIED AD OR ENTER YOUR SUBSCRIPTION at our office nearest you

AUSTRIA: McKim White, Bankgasse-9, Rm. 215, Vienna 1. (Tel.: 63-84-06.)

BELGIUM & LUXEMBOURG: Arthur Maner, 6 Rue Louis Hymans, 1060 Brussels. Tel.: 343.18.99.

BRITISH ISLES: For subscriptions contact the Paris office. For advertising only contact: Diana Simmons, I.H.T., 103 Kingsway, London, W.C.2. (Tel.: 405 2343. Telex: 262.009.)

GERMANY: For subscriptions contact the Paris office. For advertising contact: Heidi Jung or Karin Ohff, I.H.T., Grosse Eschenheimer Strasse, 43, Frankfurt/Main. (Tel.: 28 36 78. Telex: 416721, IHTD.)

GREECE & CYPRUS: J.C. Rennesson, Pindarou 26, Athens. (Tel.: 3618397/3602421. Telex: 214227 EXSE GR.)

ISRAEL: Dan Ehrlich, 23 Massada Street, P.O. Box 11297, Tel Aviv. Tel.: 229873 & 242294, ext. 6376. Telex: 341118 EXTVE.

ITALY: Antonia Sambratta, 55 Via della Mercede, 00187 Rome. (Tel.: 679-34-37. Telex: 610161.)

JAPAN: Tadashi Mori, Media Sales Japan Inc., Daiichi Mori Building 1-12, 1-chome, Nishi-Shimgashi Mimo-to-ku, Tokyo. Telex: 25666. Tel.: 504 1925.

LEBANON, SYRIA & JORDAN: Trans Arab Media Advertising Management (TAMAM) P.O. Box 688, Beirut, Hamra. Tel.: 340044, Sursock. Tel.: 335252.

NETHERLANDS: Arnold Teesing/Allens Grim, Prof. Tulpstraat 17, 1018 GZ Amsterdam. Tel.: 020-263615. Telex: 13133.

PORTUGAL: Rita Ambar, 32 Rua das Janelas Verdes, Lisbon. (Tel.: 672793 & 662544.)

SCANDINAVIA: Peter Kornig Kungsholmsgatan 10, 11227 Stockholm, Sweden. Tel.: (08) 516870 - Telex: 17951 NCA.

SOUTH AFRICA: Robin A. Hammond, International media Representatives, PO Box 4,145, Johannesburg 200. Tel.: 23-0717. Telex: 8-4013.

SOUTH EAST ASIA: C. Cheney & Associates Ltd., 703 Car Po Commercial Building, 18 Lyndhurst Terrace, Central, Hong Kong. Tel.: 5-420 906 Telex: 63079 CCAL HX.

SPAIN: Alfredo Urquoff Sarmiento, Pedro Teixeira 8, Iberia Mart 1, Office 319, Madrid 20, Spain. Tel.: 455 33 06-455 28 91. Tlx.: 23357 MART E, 2335 MARTE E.

SWITZERLAND: Marshall Walter and Guy Van Thuyne, "Les Vignes" 15 Chemin Doret, 1009 Pully/Lausanne. Tel.: (021) 29-58-94.

U.S.A.: Sandy O'Hara, International Herald Tribune, 444 Madison Ave., New York 10022. (Tel.: 212-752 3890.)

Art Buchwald

Picking Up 35 Years In 1 Easy Briefing

WASHINGTON — "OK, Ronnie, can we go over it once again? This is the People's Republic of China. It has 1 billion people and because it is scared silly of the Soviet Union it is tilting toward the United States."

"And what about the real China?"



Buchwald

"It's not called China. It's called Taiwan. It's this little island on the map over here. There can't be two Chinas."

"There were two when I was on 'Death Valley Days.'"

"Well, all that has changed."

"Who changed it?"

"Nixon and Kissinger. They decided that recognizing a China with a billion people would upset the Russians a lot more than pretending this island over here was the real China."

* * *

"What about Chiang Kai-shek's plans to invade the mainland and take Peking back?"

"Ronnie, Chiang Kai-shek is dead."

"What a pity. I better send George Bush to his funeral."

"He died some time ago. Besides, George is now in the People's Republic of China — that's this big area here — talking to the Chinese leaders who run the country."

"What's he doing there?"

"He's trying to explain to them that you didn't mean what you said about two Chinas."

"He has some nerve. Has anyone done the security check on him?"

"Ronnie, I know you like to live in the past. But if you become president you have to think of the future. Nixon would never have recognized the People's Republic of China if it hadn't been in the United States' national interest."

* * *

"But what will I tell all my friends? They were all hoping that when I became president I would free mainland China from Communism."

"Your friends will understand if you just show them this map. Explain to them that even Taiwan has faced up to the fact that there can't be two Chinas and is willing to go along with the status quo, providing the People's Republic doesn't move in on them."

"I don't trust Mao Tse-tung and never have."

"Mao Tse-tung is dead, Ronnie."

"We'll send word to George Bush not to go to the funeral."

"Mao died a long while back. We don't have to deal with that problem."

"Why didn't someone inform me? This could be a golden opportunity to attack the mainland. We could send our Marines up there through Vietnam and surprise them."

"We're not in Vietnam anymore, Ronnie. We've been out of there since 1974."

"How can I be president of the United States if nobody tells me these things?"

* * *

"That's why we're having this briefing. We want you to be up on things. We want you to be up on everything. A lot has happened around the globe since World War II."

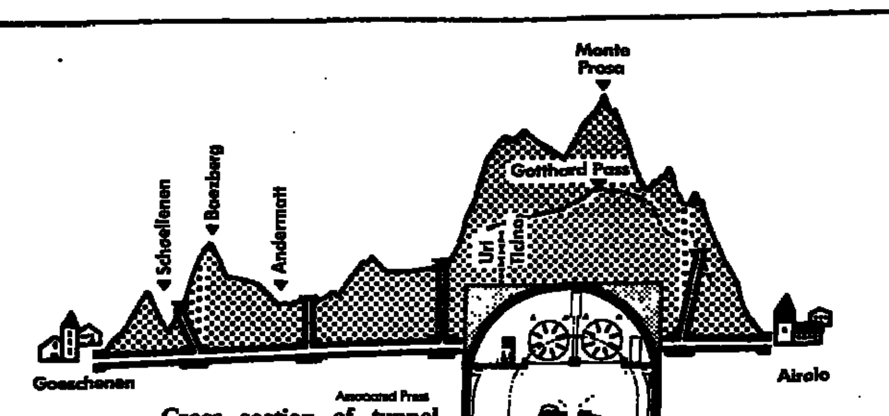
"I don't like it one bit. The next thing you know mainland China will want to send over a pingpong team. What do I tell the other China then?"

"You'll think of something, Ronnie. We're not making you America's greatest statesman for nothing."

Artificial Insemination Successful for Gorilla

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Sept. 1 (UPI) — A 19-year-old lowland gorilla at the Memphis Zoo gave birth yesterday to a four-pound youngster that is believed to be the first gorilla born from an artificially induced pregnancy.

Beta, who is on loan from the Brookfield Zoo near Chicago, delivered her baby about 20 days earlier than expected. Its sex has not been determined, as Beta was wary of showing off the newborn. George Rabb, director of the Brookfield Zoo, said there are fewer than 500 gorillas in captivity.



Associated Press

Cross section of tunnel and its ventilation shafts.

Gotthard Tunnel Ready

World's Longest Car Passage Opens Friday

By Hanns Neuerbourg

GOESCHENEN, Switzerland (AP) — Traffic lights switch to green this week in the world's longest road tunnel, with a mixture of official backslapping and concern about its impact on Switzerland's economy and environment.

About 1,000 guests are to attend the inauguration Friday of the 16.3-kilometer (10.1-mile) project deep under the St. Gotthard range in the Lepontine Alps.

After 10 years of work, 19 construction deaths and the expenditure of 696 million Swiss francs (about $421 million), the tunnel's opening means a major north-south, all-weather link that will save two hours' driving time for hundreds of thousands of north European travelers heading for the Mediterranean.

But even before it opens, experts see it becoming a permanent bottleneck on a superhighway that will eventually extend from northern Germany to the southern tip of Italy. It is likely to attract what many Swiss fear will be an avalanche of heavy trucks seeking a shorter and cheaper alternative to the toll highways of Austria and France.

Within three months, another, even more expensive tunnel of 9.2 kilometers — two tubes with two lanes each — will open north of Goeschenen, along with Switzerland's longest bridge, running along Lake Lucerne.

The three projects, at a combined outlay of 1.6 billion Swiss francs, will all but complete the north-south superhighway. A 40-kilometer link in the Italian-speaking canton of Ticino is not expected to be finished for about five years because of local disputes over its route.

The highway is four lanes with a maximum speed of 130 kilometers per hour, but the St. Gotthard tunnel is two lanes, with no passing allowed and a speed limit of 80 kph. Experts say major traffic jams will be unavoidable.

The tunnel's capacity is 1,800 automobiles an hour in both directions. The vehicles will be followed throughout by TV cameras, checked for speed and protected by electronic fire alarms and pollution controls.

In case of a huge tourist rush, such as during the Easter holidays, traffic can be switched to one-way to handle an hourly rate of 3,600 autos. This is the current per-day average of cars and trucks driving through the 11.6-kilometer Mont Blanc road tunnel between France and Italy. Mont Blanc held the world's-longest-road-tunnel record until the opening in December, 1978, of the 14-kilometer Arlberg Tunnel between St. Anton and Langen, western Austria.

The St. Gotthard pass, a 2,108-meter-high crossing that used to send thousands of radiators over the boiling point each summer, has been a vital Alpine route for eight centuries. The struggle for its control — and transit revenues — was a major factor in the Swiss fight for independence from the medieval rule of the Hapsburgs.

The range was first pierced a century ago for a railroad tunnel, 15 kilometers long and now used by up to 240 trains a day.

Railroad Loses

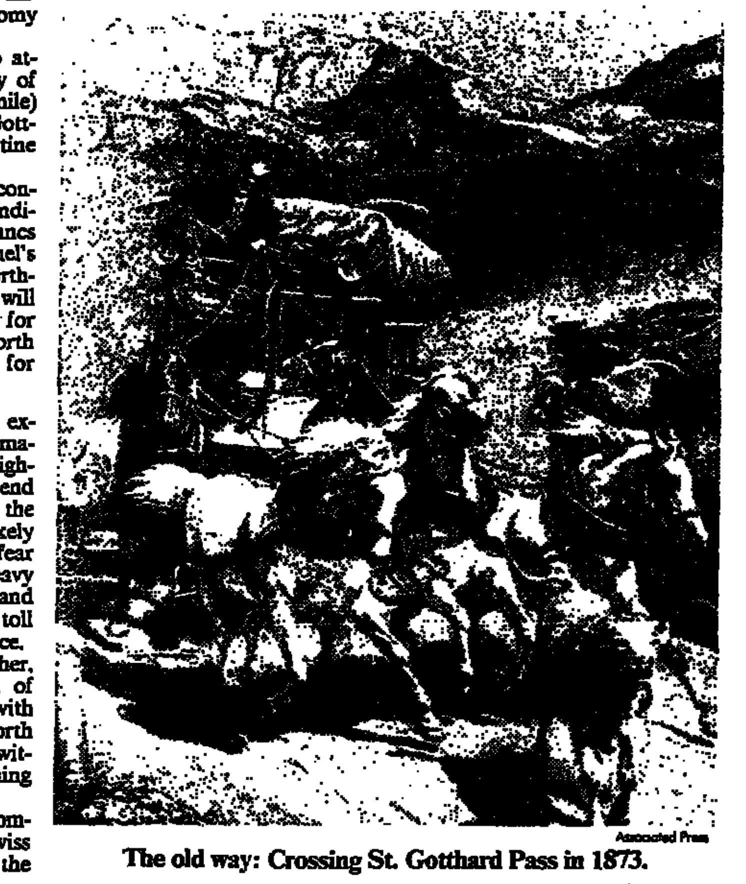
The deficit-ridden Swiss Federal Railways stands to lose up to 70 million Swiss francs in annual revenues, as the new tunnel marks an end to the railroad's "rolling highway" trains, which carried as many as 600,000 cars a year.

How much rail freight will switch to the road is still a question. A senior Swiss railway official, Arnold Schaerer, said that given the fuel crisis and ecological impact, the road tunnel is evidence of a "critically ill Swiss transport policy."

Proposals to introduce highway tolls, common in several European countries, drew little support in the Swiss parliament. Plans to tax heavy-duty traffic, which it is hoped would yield 350 million Swiss francs a year, may be put to a popular vote.

With nearly 50 million foreign-licensed cars using Switzerland's toll-free roads each year, some Swiss already are calling the new car tunnel the "three-country hole" because "the Italians built it, the Germans use it, and the Swiss pay for it."

Concern is increasing in the Swiss tourist industry that faster highways will mean fewer cars stopping in Switzerland overnight.



Associated Press

The old way: Crossing St. Gotthard Pass in 1873.



United

Moscow Mayor Vladimir Promyslov exchanges note... cago Mayor Jane Byrne. Both are in Rome to atten... day UN Conference on Population and the Urb...

PEOPLE: *Carter Cautioned Before 1977 Drug*

Chip Carter, the president's son, received an urgent call from his father in 1977 telling him to leave a Florida vacation cottage in Panama City, Fla., because a drug raid was about to take place nearby, the White House has confirmed. A presidential spokesman emphasized that Chip, 30, was not involved in the drug smuggling ring. Customs agents arrested 18 persons and seized three tons of marijuana in the July 21, 1977, raid in Mexico Beach. The Panama City News-Herald later reported that it was the Secret Service that got Chip out of the area two days before the raid. However, recent interviews with White House sources said it was a phone call from the president that caused the younger Carter to head for Plains, Ga. Three days before the planned raid, Chip had chartered a fishing boat, not knowing that it was to be used in the raid, the sources said. The boat's skipper was a customs informant who later was paid $15,000 for his services. It was from the informant that customs agents learned Chip was in the area, the sources said. Four of those arrested in the raid were later released. Fourteen pleaded guilty to drug charges and were sentenced to prison.

* * *

Fifty years ago **Maurice Bellonte**, navigator of an open-cockpit plane facing bitter headwinds over the Atlantic, told the pilot, **Dieudonne Costes**, "We haven't moved for 90 minutes." The bimotor plane, making the first nonstop "hard way" transatlantic fli... prevailing winds, flew... and 2, 1930, from LeB... in Paris to Curtiss Fie... 37 hours and 18 minut... three years after Charle... first flew the Atlantic... York to LeBourget, in... minutes. Bellonte, 84, ... New York tomorrow ... monies at LeBourget ... Prime Minister Raymo... honor Bellonte and the... Costes, who died in 19... second City Hall rece... years. But this time he... transatlantic time to th... so in a supersonic Con... he will visit the spot wh... ed his 1930 plane — n... ping center.

* * *

British actress Vaness... was welcomed by Lib... **Moamer Qadhafi** at a ... ception in Tripoli. Redg... litically controversial fig... connections with the rac... Britain and the Palestin... ment, was leading a... from the Workers Rev... Party. The British vis... among more than 60 del... an international conf... demonstrate solidarity w...

* * *

"The Fountains of Pa... **Arthur C. Clarke** was aw... Hugo Award for the bes... 1979 at Noreascon II, ... world science fiction c... in Boston.

—SAMUEL...

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

ANNOUNCEMENTS

SUBSCRIBE TO
THE WALL STREET JOURNAL
INTERNATIONAL AIR EDITION

Rates for U.K. & Continental Europe:
$215.- ....1 Year
$115.- ....6 Months
$ 60.- ....3 Months
Payable in dollars or equivalent in local currency.
Delivery by Jet Air Freight from New York every business day.

Send order with payment to J. Potulny: THE WALL STREET JOURNAL International Press Centre 76 Shoe Lane London E.C. 4, England

DIVORCE IN 24 HOURS
Mutual or contested actions, low cost. Haiti or Dominican Republic. For information send $3.75 for 24-page booklet/handling to: Dr. F. Gonzales, ODA, 1835 K St N.W., Washington D.C. 20006, U.S.A. Tel. 202-452 8331. Worldwide service.

DON'T FORGET TO PLAY LOTO every week thru us - B.P. 69, 01220 Divonne-Les-Bains - France.
AU SECOURS, Irish med. student, 26, seeks salvation from starvation in Paris. Phone Liz 366 56 19.
MIDAS MUFFLER SHOP, Paris, Tel.: 672.46.52, Nice, Tel.: 55 38.74.

MOVING

INTERDEAN
We specialize in international moves FOR A FREE ESTIMATE ON ANY KIND OF A MOVE... ANYWHERE IN THE WORLD...CALL

Your nearest Interdean office
AMSTERDAM: 44.89.44
ATHENS: 941.80.66
BARCELONA: 652.31.11
BONN: 65.09.57
BREMEN: 31.05.91
BRUSSELS: 269.54.00
CADIZ: 86.31.44
CHICAGO: 595 7664
FRANKFURT: (06190) 2001
GENEVA: 43.85.30
HOUSTON: 448 9553
LONDON: 961.41.41
LONG BEACH: 598 5511
MADRID: 671.24.50
MUNICH: 141.50.36
NAPLES: 738.32.88
NEW YORK: 371 1760
PARIS: 742.85.11
ROME: 475.43.57
VIENNA: 82.43.64
ZURICH: 363.20.00.

ALLIED VAN LINES INTERNATIONAL
WE MOVED 229,217 FAMILIES IN 1979
GERMANY: INT'L MOVING SERVICES Frankfurt, 0611-781006. Munich, 089-142244. Hamburg, 040-249542. Dusseldorf, 02102-45023/24.
FRANCE: DESBORDES S.A. 33 Bld. Henri-IV, Paris Contact: Mr. McBain, Tel.: 272.35.16, 272.30.58

INT'L MOVING & EXPORT, baggage, Air & sea freight. Marin'Air Fret, 21 r. Le Sueur, Paris 16. Tel. 500 03 04 +.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

GREECE

VOULIAGMENI, the nicest year-round seaside resort, 20 km from Athens, for sale luxury apartments of 2, 3, 4 rooms, with garden and individually controlled central heating. For details please call 8657253 Athens or write, Mr A. Athanasiadis, 41 Dinokratous Street, Athens 140, Greece.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

PARIS & SUBURBS

OVERLOOKING SEINE & Notre Dame, in high class renovated building, apartments, sunny & quiet, to be decorated. 91 sq.m., 142 sq.m. & duplex 163 sq.m. with balcony. Tel: 574 22 82.
NEUILLY: Recent building, superb penthouse, reception, 2/3 bedrooms, 3 baths, large terrace, planted with swimming pool, sauna, 2 parkings, Frs. 3,300,000. Tel: 562 17 17.
AVE FOCH. Splendid duplex, 3 bedrooms. 720 73 33.
AVE. FOCH STUDIO, entirely equipped. Tel: 720 73 33.

SPAIN

SPECIAL VILLA ESTEPONA, Costa del Sol, wonderful views N. Africa and Gibraltar, slight hilltop, on high class estate. Two-level lounge/dining, large American kitchen, washing machine, part furnished, 4 bedrooms and 3 bathrooms, big patio with fountain, marble floors. Vacant now. U.S. owner wants U.S.$175,000. Gerald Ellis (HT/4), Box 17, Pueblo Arena Beach, Estepona, Malaga. Tel: 80.0462.

SWITZERLAND

REAL ESTATE FOR FOREIGNERS
FOREIGNERS can buy apartments on Lake Geneva, near Lausanne & Montreux or all year round resorts such as Villars, Leysin, Les Diablerets & in the Jura. Studios to 4-bedrooms from SFR 120,000. Lovely chalets from SFR 170,000 in the Valais. Financing up to 75% at 4.75% interest per annum. Quality apartments in beautiful Evian (France) 30 mins. from Geneva, with no restrictions. ADVISE AREA PREFERRED. **Visit properties before further restrictions imposed on purchases by foreigners** & invest in security & stability in the heart of Europe. Write to: Developer c/o Globe Plan SA, Mon-Repos 24, 1005 Lausanne, Switzerland. Tel: 021/22 35 12. Tlx: 25185 MELIS CH

We are associated with authorized courtiers in the Valais.

YOUR CHALET IN SWITZERLAND
As a **Foreigner**, you can own your beautiful chalet in the Valais or the Jura. Prices from SFR 170,000 with up to **75%** financing, at 5% interest per annum for the first mortgage. **Lifetime opportunity.** Visit before further restrictions imposed on purchases by foreigners. Other properties on Lake Geneva, near Lausanne & Montreux, and in famous mountain resorts. Write to: Developer c/o Globe Plan SA, Mon-Repos 24, 1005 Lausanne, Switzerland. Tel: 021/22 35 12. Tlx: 25185 melis ch.

We are associated with authorized courtiers in the Valais.

U.S.A.

PALM BEACH, FLORIDA
GREAT INVESTMENTS Palm Beach Ft. Pierce, Wellington
For people interested, contact Shirley Klein in Geneva. Tel: 47 1724, or DeFina Realty, 249 Peruvian Ave, Palm Beach, Florida 33480.

IDAHO, 1.7 ACRES, twin falls next to Blue Lake Country Club. In Snake River Canyon, stream on property. US$ 15,000. R. Salladay, Poste Restante, Combloux, 74700 Sallanches, France.

REAL ESTATE TO RENT/SHARE

GREAT BRITAIN

CENTRAL LONDON. Executive service apartments in new buildings, comfortably furnished and fully equipped. Daily maid service (Mon. through Fri.) color T.V. Phone for brochure, (01) 388 13 42 or write: Presidential Estates (Mayfair) Ltd. 1, University St., London WC1E 6JE.
LONDON. For furnished flats and houses, the service leading US Corporations use:- Anscombe & Ringland. Tel: London 435 7122, Tx 299660.
LONDON. For the best furnished flats and houses. Consult the Specialists: Phillips, Kay and Lewis. Tel.: London 839 2245.

MONACO

PRINCIPALITY OF MONACO MONTE CARLO
To rent in luxurious building, beautiful studio with loggia, beautiful sea view, upper floor, equipped kitchenette, bathroom, cellar. Frs 2500 per month, parking possible.
INTERMEDIA
Tel: (93) 50 66 84. Tlx: 469477 MC.

REAL ESTATE TO RENT/SHARE

MONACO

PRINCIPALITY OF MONACO MONTE CARLO
To rent in new high class building, beautiful 2-room apartment, fully equipped kitchen, bathroom, separate WC, several cupboards, loggia, beautiful view, sunny, cellar. Frs. 4000 per month. Parking possible.
Tel: INTERMEDIA (93) 50 66 84 Telex: 469477 MC

HOLLAND

HOMEFINDERS INT. For your house or flat in Amsterdam. Beethovenstr. 81 1077HP AMSTERDAM 020 / 797956.

PARIS AREA FURNISHED

EMBASSY SERVICE
Sale & Rent
APARTMENTS & HOUSES
8 Ave. de Messine, Paris 8.
Call new Number **562 78 99.**

9th, 2 MONTHS, studio, bath, kitchen, lift, phone, Frs 1800 net. 874 70 59.

REAL ESTATE TO RENT/SHARE

PARIS AREA FURNISHED

7th, VIEW ON SEINE
Superb duplex, high class. Triple reception, 2 bedrooms + small office, 2 baths, maid's room. Frs 20,000 charges included. Tel: 265 51 45.

NEAR ENGHIEN PROPERTY 10 rooms, 5 baths, 5 ha. park, phone, Frs 7000. Tel: 387 29 29.

16th, VERY LUXURIOUS
Apartment for receptions, 3 bedrooms, 2 baths, telephone.
Embassy Service 563 68 38.

16th, ON SEINE
Luxurious 5 rooms, kitchen, 2 baths, telephone. Frs. 5,300. 280 20 42.

17th, DEFENSE, 5 minutes RER, new duplex, living + office + 2 bedrooms, 2 baths, tastefully furnished. Frs. 6100. Tel: 548 54 99.

REAL ESTATE TO RENT/SHARE

PARIS AREA FURNISHED

ILE ST. LOUIS, no agents, apartment on south quai, beautifully furnished. Tel: 704 53 31 or 633 59 04.
NO AGENT, 16th. First class, double living, bedroom, kitchen, bath. 028 32 44.
ST. GERMAIN DES PRES, lovely, clean flat. Fully equipped 3 rooms, no agency. Tel: 260 88 13.
ST. MICHEL, Rue du Petit Pont, large furnished studio, character, telephone. Frs. 2000. Tel: 633 83 23.
16th, charming 2-bedroom apartment, 1½ baths, fireplaces, antiques, 5th floor, sun, clean. $1000. 651 88 34.
16th, PORTE ST. CLOUD. Double living + bedroom, panoramic view, sunny. Frs. 2500. 734 23 97.
CHAMPS ELYSEES, large studio, class, 11 rue de Berri, 562 93 32.
ILE ST. LOUIS. Luxurious studio, very calm. Tel: 325 35 53.
ODEON. My small studio, fit for man. Phone. Frs. 900. Tel: 325 81 38.
PARLY 2, modern 3-bedroom, private garden. Frs. 4,200 net. Tel: 522 81 24.
8th, RUE DE BERRI, studio, 45 sq.m., Frs. 3500 net. 723 50 00.

PARIS AREA UNFURNISHED

CHAMPS ELYSEES. Penthouse, luxurious, totally calm, on garden; 4/5 rooms, bath, 2 WCs, carpeting, phone, parking. Frs 5900. Tel: 563 64 64.

REAL ESTATE TO RENT/SHARE

PARIS AREA UNFURNISHED

FOCH, EXCEPTIONAL
Recent, decorated, large living, dining room, equipped kitchen, pantry. 2 bedrooms, 2 baths, dressing room, maid's room, 2 garages, Frs. 15,000. Furniture for sale.

BATON LOCATIONS 704 55 55

NEUILLY
Modern, high class, 2,3,4,5,6,7, rooms, carpeting, phone, parking.
George V: **Tel: 723 30 00.**

VERSAILLES. Luxurious townhouse, 11 rooms including 8 bedrooms, Frs. 9,000. Cabinet Paston 522 81 24.

12th, 55 sq.m. living + 1 bedroom, bath, kitchen, parking, new building. 265 98 15.
16th. 140 sq.m., 5 rooms, 2 baths, equipped kitchen, garage, impeccable condition. 265 98 15.

REAL ESTATE WANTED/EXCHANGE

INT'L OFFICE
SEEKS FOR ITS MANAGEMENT, Beautiful high class apartment, 4 rooms and more. Paris 285 11 08.

INT'L COMPANY seeks for top managers, Paris 7, 8, 16 or Neuilly: apartment/house, 250 sq.m., 4 bedrooms, large receptions, all comforts, parking, excellent condition, older building in quiet environment/greenery. Long term rental. RER Le Vesinet / St. Germain: House on garden, 5 bedrooms, large receptions, comforts, minimum repair, preferably old building, several years lease. Offers - Paris 637 02 71 or 745 14 13 ext. 3414.

International Business Message Center

ATTENTION BUSINESSMEN: Publish your Business Message in the International Herald Tribune; over a quarter of a million readers worldwide, most of whom are in business and industry, will read your message. Just telex us Paris 612832, before 10:00 a.m. ensuring that we can telex you back and your message will appear within 48 hours. You will be billed at U.S. $8.20 or local equivalent per line. You must include complete and verifiable billing address.

BUSINESS SERVICES

INTERNATIONAL
BEAUTIFUL PEOPLE
UNLTD.
New York - U.S.A.
Entertainers, demonstrators, models, bilingual hostesses for conventions, trade shows, social & special events.
Major Credit Cards Accepted
212-541-4606 10 am-10 pm 7 days
330W. 56St., Suite 5E, NY, NY 10019

V.I.P.
Business-Assistance Service GmbH
Secretarial services - any language you wish worldwide. If you need assistance we plan and organize your journey including hotel and ticket reservation, limousine service, aircraft and jet service (bodyguards available). Don't hesitate to contact us. Frankfurt, Germany. Tel: 0611/252909, Telex 414433.

LOST IN FRANCE? Let young, top qualified, multilingual lady assist you in arranging your business, domestic & social life. Tel: Paris 741 49 48.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

COMPUTER PORTRAITS T-SHIRT PHOTOS
AN INSTANT MONEY MAKER THAT CAN EARN YOU $6000+$8000 per month
A portrait from a live subject or from a photo in less than 60 sec. This can be instantly transferred on to a T-shirt or most any textile item. Full or part-time. ALL CASH BUSINESS. Portable. No experience necessary. Excellent for shopping centers, resorts, shows, hotels, mail order, carnivals, fairs or any high traffic location. $10,000 starting capital necessary.
KEMA COMPUTER SYSTEMS DEPT 59 POSTFACH 174082, 6 FRANKFURT GERMANY. TELEX: 412713.
Office hours 10 a.m.-6 p.m.

SEMI-HOTEL 'JONEN'
luxury rooms with colour TV
For business people, only by reservation 5 min. from center.
Overtoom 416, Amsterdam (0) 20-840052

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

AN INVESTMENT FUND traded internationally is seeking top performers in the stock and bond industry in most major cities to sell the company's stock. 15% commission. Write Box 452, Herald Tribune, 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France.

DIAMONDS

INVEST IN DIAMONDS
A Trustworthy Investment With a Constant Increase in Value.
Now you have the opportunity to purchase diamonds for investment from the leading first source diamond company at the diamond center of the world. Write for free booklet 'Practical Guide for Diamond Investment' or visit us without obligation.
All diamonds guaranteed by certificate.
INTERNATIONAL DIAMOND SALES,
Head Office: 50-52 Hoveniersstraat, 2000 Antwerp (Belgium).
Tel: 031/31 77 64. Tlx: 35395 indiso b.
London: The Savoy Hotel, The Strand London WC2R 0BP, England Tel: 01/836 4343.

DIAMONDS
Your best buy.
Fine diamonds in any price range at lowest wholesale prices direct from Antwerp center of the diamond world. Full guarantee. For free price list write
Joachim Goldenstein diamantexport
Established 1928
Pelikaanstraat 62, B-2000 Antwerp Belgium - Tel.: Q 31/33.26.60
Tlx. 71779 syl b. At the Diamond club. Heart of the Antwerp Diamond industry.

You have THE RIGHT TO INSIST on A Worldwide Accepted Certificate
E.G.L.
Diamond Certificates Laboratory: Antwerp p.v.p.a., New York, Los Angeles Inc.

OFFICE SERVICES

YOUR FURNISHED OFFICE IN PARIS
Per day, week, or longer, with all office facilities
From FF360 per day & FF1,400 per week.
Multilingual secretaries, mail box, phone, telex, message service, domiciliations.
Meeting rooms, projector and simultaneous translation equipment.
GEORGE V EXECUTIVE CENTER 30 AV. GEORGE V, 75008 PARIS Tel: 723 78 08. Telex: 613 930F.

Zurich is best !
Your Business Address or Office in Switzerland
INTERNATIONAL OFFICE
42 Rennweg, CH-8001 Zurich
Tel. 01/211 29 15. Telex 812656 inof
- Office address facilities: with mailbox, phone, telex.
- Your mail, messages, telexes and orders received and forwarded.
- Trilingual secretaries hourly.
- Fully furnished modern offices.

LONDON-LUXURIOUS SERVICED offices or just reliable prestige business address, phone answering, telex, etc., services. ADFONE Business Services, (est. 1963), 150 Regent Street, London W1. Tel.: 01 439 6288. Telex 261 426.
YOUR OFFICE IN PARIS: TELEX ANSWERING SERVICE, secretary, errands mailbox, live 24H/day. Tel. PAT: 609 95 95.
LONDON BUSINESS ADDRESS/ PHONE/TELEX. Executes, Suite 66 87 Regent St, W1. Tel.: 439 7094.
AUSTRIA - Your office in Vienna, 1010 Vienna, EBA-Austria, P.O. Box 154.
ZURICH 1: ANSWERING SERVICE IMPETUS, Torgasse 3. T: 252 76 21.

EMPLOYMENT

EXECUTIVES AVAILABLE

MULTILINGUAL
Mechanical Engineer
B.SC., M.SC. (PARIS)
Management Diploma (London)

30, fluent English, French, Greek, Arabic, 11 years experience technical management, construction equipment (Ing. Rand. Cummins, Komatsu, etc.) Also G.M. products, 6 years Gulf experience, seeking position with int'l company. Ready to relocate wherever if necessary. Write: c/o Mr. Panayiotis Kourkafas, Heyden 22, Athens Greece

MANAGER FOR North Africa, 38, 10 years experience in Algeria as project manager & general manager in construction & petrochemical field. Fluent in French, German, Italian, Spanish, Yugoslav, very good knowledge of Dutch & Japanese, seeks situation with Int'l general constructing co. Free end 1980. Write Box 458, Herald Tribune, 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France.
CIVIL ENGINEER, Seasoned, P.E., U.S. Citizen, 30 years variety heavy highway construction/engineering. Last 5 years as Resident Engineer highways Saudi Arabia remote locations. Desires challenging management position. Marital status. Box 14768, Herald Tribune, 92521 Neuilly cedex, France.

GENERAL POSITIONS AVAILABLE

WE ARE LOOKING FOR an experienced and dynamic young person around 30-35 years with excellent knowledge of French and English, possibly Arabic, with experience in business administration and commercial marketing. This person should be free for traveling in the Middle East and will be located either in Europe or in Beirut. Kindly send application with full details, c.v., photo and conditions required to: Est. Karim L. Assouad, 57 rue Grimaldi, MC - Monte Carlo (Principality of Monaco) who will transmit.
BRITISH BASED Executive often in Paris, bilingual English/French, anxious to improve German. Prefers person free to travel. Box 446, Herald Tribune, 92521 Neuilly cedex, France. Will reply by telephone on Sept. 10th.
EDAP SEEKS 4 YOUNG GIRLS/young men for Art Distributors, Paris and Provinces. Training guaranteed. Fixed + %. 65 Ave Versailles, 75016 Paris, Mo Mirabeau.
RECEPTIONIST, light typing. 9-1 p.m. English + good French, Frs 1500 / month. Call: Paris 538 72 75.
SURGEON, multi-disciplinary specialist, 43 years old, high professional and educational level, excluded from French hospital career due to 'mandarinat', seeks, to accomplish vocation, a surgical job with humane, hospital responsibility & teaching, in any country, provided propositions are serious in all aspects. Free immediately, will settle with family, a little English. Member of 'International Cardiovascular Society.' Member of the 'Societe Int'l de Chirurgie', l'Aureat de l'Academie Nationale de Paris. Tel: France (16) 26 64 60 97 or write Box 463, Herald Tribune, 92521 Neuilly cedex, France.
FRENCH SPEAKING, British civil engineer, 26, with 5 years' work experience in Britain & France, + some experience of programming, seeks post in data processing. Box 462, Herald Tribune, 92521 Neuilly cedex, France.
ASSISTANT ACCOUNTANT. Airline experience, French, English. Tel: 261 53 16. Send CV to GULF AIR, 9 Bld. de la Madeleine, Paris 1er.
EXPERIENCED AMERICAN Draftsman-Illustrator, seeks position all techniques. Working and resident permits. Tel: Paris 647 49 62.
IRISH LAWYER, 3 years' experience, with Masters in French, seeks position in Paris. J. Gleeson, 46 rue Vaugirard, 75006 Paris.
SECRETARY/COMPANION, American girl, good ref., serviceable French, desires post with English/French lady. Call Paris 580 01 80.
TOP QUALIFIED, multilingual, well traveled young lady seeks post as assistant in any field. Tel: Paris 741 49 48.

TEACHING POSITIONS AVAILABLE

LANGUAGE SCHOOL seeks responsible pedagogue for Paris area, experienced in teaching adults & training teachers. Send c.v. + photo and expectations as to salary to Box 453, Herald Tribune, 92521 Neuilly cedex, France.
ENGLISH TEACHERS REQUIRED for language school in Paris, qualifications, post graduate certificate, TEFL, at least 2 years' experience. Tel: Paris 770 29 96 or 848 26 10.

EMPLOYMENT

EXECUTIVE POSITIONS AVAILABLE

AUDIT MANAGERS
NORTH AFRICA
French & big eight experience essential. Salary & benefits $50,000 p.a. Ideal candidates 30-38, qualified.
Tel: London 01 437 0320 or write to Lexona, 155/157 Oxford St., London W1, U.K.

FOR MORE EXECUTIVE POSITIONS, LOOK UNDER 'INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE OPPORTUNITIES,' PAGE 8.

AMERICAN MANUFACTURER of electronic test and measurement equipment is looking for a European area manager. Someone presently located in the Holland/Benelux area would be preferred. This is a technical management position of country representatives and salary will be commensurate with background and experience. Interview will be conducted in Europe for top candidates. Please send resume to Box 14772, Herald Tribune, 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France.
PERSONAL ASSISTANT TO President of a New York based corporation. Attractive personable assistant with secretarial and preferably administrative background. Intelligence, charm, and willingness to travel a prerequisite. Please forward resume and recent photograph to Box 14774, Herald Tribune, 92521 Neuilly cedex, France.

EXECUTIVES AVAILABLE

EXPERIENCED Administrative/Financial assistant, fully bilingual English / French, working knowledge of German, seeks responsible challenging position where qualifications appreciated. Reply: Andre, 3 rue Toussaint-Feron, 75013 Paris.
AGRICULTURAL Economist, extensive experience Arab countries, studies, negotiation, implementation of projects. INT'L MARKETING, fluent English, French, Arabic. 227 5275, Debono, 130 Quai Louis Bleriot, Paris 16th.

EMPLOYMENT

TEACHING POSITIONS AVAILABLE

LANGUAGE SCHOOL seeks highly qualified teachers preferably with business and technical work experience. Send C.V. Box 461, Herald Tribune, 92521 Neuilly cedex France.
TEFL Full/Part time. At least 2 years experience, 'Formation Permanente'. Int'l House/ILC qualification an advantage. Frs. 55/hour. Phone: (1) 563 62 88. Paris mornings.

DOMESTIC POSITIONS WANTED

RELIABLE ENGLISH TRAINED Nannies and governesses seek posts abroad. Fry Consultants, 7 High Street, Aldershot, Hants, UK. Tel: 0252 317095.
ENGLISH MUM'S HELP. Nannies free now. Nash Agency, 27, Grand Parade, Brighton, UK. Tel: 681 868.
AMERICAN BABYSITTER, available. Mature, experienced. Paris 380 15 94.

AUTO SHIPPING

TRANSCAR 20 rue Le Sueur, 75116 Paris. Tel: 500 03 04. Madrid: 411 19 61. Antwerp: 339985; Cannes: 39 43 44.

AUTOMOBILES

BMW 323 I, 7-80, 5000 km. Swiss registration, 4 speed, sun roof, stereo, tinted glass, electric mirrors. Leaving Europe 9/15/80, sacrifice. Paid Sfr 24,100. Reasonable offer. R. Salladay, Poste Restante, Combloux, 74700 Sallanches, France.

AUTOS TAX FREE

TAX FREE CARS ALL MAKES & MODELS
with Swiss license plates.
RAMPY MOTORS INC.
1290 Geneva-Versoix, 89 route Suisse Tel: 022/55 44 43, Telex 28279
3005 Berne, 60 Sulgeneckstrasse Tel: 031/45 10 45, Telex: 33850.

SERVICES

VIENNA: STEFAN SZENONER. International Coiffeur, Hotel Hilton, Tel: 75 41 71.
INT'L INTERPRETER to accompany business executives. Paris 520 19 79.
PUBLIC RELATIONS ASSISTANT. Paris 333 62 59 or 773 74 01.
BILINGUAL TRAVELING companion. Tel: Paris 541 35 02.

LEGAL SERV...

U.S. AND CANADIA... Harvard graduate, lice... in both the US and Can... experience. Available for... business and immigratio... Hechter, 65 Queen St... 1601, Toronto, Canada ... 416-364-9517.

LOW COST FL...

The International Her... cannot vouch for t... reliability of the low... flights advertised be...

EUROPE - N.Y. Frs. 815 ... Frs. 1,630. ITS 225 12 39 ...

EDUCATIO...

VIENNA. INTENSIVE GER... es (Goethe Institute) start... 6, 1980. Austro-American... 1010 Stallburg. 2. Tel: ... 84.

PAGE 11 FOR MOR... CLASSIFIE...

International Secretarial Position...

SECRETARIES AVAILABLE

DYNAMIC SWISS Private Secretary - Assistant (English, French, German & Italian) with long administrative & executive experience (organization of seminars, conferences, etc.) seeks part-time activity (4 days a week) in Zurich. Box 14775, Herald Tribune, 92521 Neuilly cedex, France.
FRENCH BILINGUAL SECRETARY, fully qualified, perfect English, experience, seeks challenging position with int'l co. Please write Miss Verbeke, 63 Ave. de la Resistance, 77500 Chelles, or tel: 562 17 95.
PERFECTLY BILINGUAL Secretary, French national, 5 years experience USA, TV media, good Spanish also French, seeks interesting position, free to travel. Call Paris 720 62 53.
LOOKING FOR A SECRETARY? Call G.K Consultants, Paris 225 12 94.
NEED A TEMPORARY SECRETARY? Call: G.R. Interim, Paris 225 59 25.

SECRETARIAL POSITIONS AVAILABLE

EXPERIENCED SECRETARY & ADMINISTRATOR (FRENCH CITIZEN) NEEDED BY SMALL REGIONAL MANAGEMENT OFFICE OF LARGE MULTINATIONAL COMPANY LOCATED IN MARSEILLE AREA

Close-knit management team covers company interests throughout Africa and Middle East. We are looking for a bright, cheerful, dynamic person to join us at executive level. GOOD ENGLISH ESSENTIAL, Arabic and Spanish helpful.

Good remuneration, friendly working environment, international career opportunities combine to provide highly motivated organization.

COME AND SEE. Application letter in your handwriting, full c.v. and photo to Box No. 459, Herald Tribune, 92521 Neuilly cedex, France.

LEADING MANUFACTURER OF STEEL PRODUCTS seeks for General Manager
SECRETARY
English mother-tongue and good English shorthand required. Attractive job with opportunity of first class training in efficient team of export specialists.
Send resume, present salary and personal application to L.H. Lemaire, Vice President, CONFLANDEY, 130 rue Amelot, 75011 PARIS, FRANCE.

INTERNATIONAL MERCHANT BANK in OPERA area seeks experienced bilingual
SECRETARY
ENGLISH MOTHER-TONGUE essential. Please write to no. 6745 FRANCACIP, 17 rue de la Banque, 75002 Paris.

EXECUTIVE BILINGUAL SECRETARY, preferably English mother-tongue + fluent French (translations), excellent secretarial skills (shorthand). Free to travel. GK Int'l, Paris 225 12 94.

SECRETARIAL POSITIONS AVAILABLE

MINERVE SEEKS for AMERICAN FIRMS in PARIS: English, Belgian, Dutch or German secretaries, knowledge of French required. English shorthand. Bilingual telexists. Write or phone: 138 Avenue Victor-Hugo, 75116 Paris, France. Tel.: 727-61-69.

AMERICAN INVESTMENT BANK near Etoile seeks to start 1st October, bilingual secretary, fluent English necessary. Excellent typing and shorthand skills in both languages, with good sense of initiative and responsibility for small office with nice atmosphere. Send c.v. with letter and salary requirements to Box 460, Herald Tribune, 92521 Neuilly cedex, France.

AMERICAN AEROSPACE CO. seeks for Oct. perfectly bilingual secretary with excellent English & French steno, minimum 5 years experience. EEC national or work permit required. Interviews second half Sept. Please send C.V. with phone number to Box 451, Herald Tribune, 92521 Neuilly cedex, France.

SEEKS EXECUTIVE SECRETARY. Export. German, English. Urgent. Tel. 374 12 88 Paris.

SECRETARIAL POSITIONS AVAILA...

AN INTERNATIONAL FIR... ern Italy requires a skilled ... enced secretary for the m... rector. She must be flu... Arabic/Italian with Arab... tongue, while knowledge ... will be an advantage. Plea... to Box 456, Herald Tribu... Neuilly cedex, France.
INT'L CO. SEEKS FOR ITS Headquarters, Paris (2nd... gual English/French secret... hand both languages, ... years' experience, residing... now, EEC papers. Tel: Mme ... 742 47 03 Paris, for appoint...
THE INT'L HERALD TRIBU... English mother-tongue secr... perfect English shorthand/... Advertising Director. French... but not imperative. EEC or v... ing permit. Free immediat... call: Paris 747 12 65, ext. 25...
BILINGUAL SECRETARY re... international firm, Paris 8th, ... ger marketing line of ... chemicals. Some previous ... and excellent shorthand is a... Paris 562 32 10.
GRASSE (A.M.): Executive ... bilingual French-German ... soonest for small, dynamic ... company. Write with CV to ... grances, Mas St. Mathieu, Ch... toubet, 06130 Grasse, France.

INTERNATIONAL FIRM
seeks
SECRETARY
of British nationality
Good educational background. With one or two years ex... rience, possibly, but not necessarily in the fiscal and jurid... departments.
37½ hours a week. Social benefits.
Good working atmosphere.
Send C.V. with photo to:
COOPERS & LYBRAND
B.P. 451 08 - 75366 Paris Cedex 08.

To assist its Marketing Director based in Paris
Multinational textile group seeks
BILINGUAL EXECUTIVE SECRETAR...
- Mother tongue English.
- Speaking French fluently.
- Excellent French/English shorthand.
- Fast typing.
- Minimum four years experience.

Send detailed C.V. and photograph to Miss Hill 6, rue Halévy, 75009 PARIS.